FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 073 *13 April 1984*

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

Reagan, Chernenko Views on War, Peace Contrasted [Prague] BB 1
Chernenko Concentrates on Halting Arms Race [Moszczenski in TRYBUNA LUDU 10 Apr] BB 2
U.S. Unwilling To Engage in Equal, Honest Talks [Varnai in NEPSZABADSAG 11 Apr] BB 3
CSSR Delegate Outlines Position on CW in Geneva [CTK] BB 6
SFRY Government Discusses Athens Meeting Report [TANJUG] BB 6

BULGARIA

Zhivkov Answers Socialist International Appeal C 1
Politburo Approves Zhivkov-Ceausescu Agreements C 1
Mitterrand, Mladenov Discuss Strengthening Ties C 2
Todorov Receives Zimbabwean Parliamentarians C 2
Yordanov Receives SFRY Technical Delegation C 2
Zhivkov Attends International Students Congress C 3
WPC Head Addresses Congress C 3

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Pentagon's Soviet Military Study 'Panicmongering' E 1
Vogel: No Protests on Elbe Border Agreement [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 11 Apr] E 2
Immigrants Disappointed After Arrival in FRG E 2
Fischer on Nuclear Policy, Relations With FRG E 3
Honecker Receives Zimbabwean, Colombian Envoys E 3
Ion Ceausescu Meets Felfe, Semmelmann, Jury [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 11 Apr] E 3
First Quarter National Income Rises 5 Percent E 4
M46.3 Billion Assigned for Balanced State Budget E 5
Briefs: Ambassador to UK Dies; E 5
Sugar Cooperation With Cuba;
Efficient Potash Granulation

HUNGARY

Italian Prime Minister Continues Visit F 1
Kadar Receives Craxi F 1
Participants in Talks F 1
First Day of Visit [ANSA] F 1
Craxi Interview Cuts Explained [Rome] F 3
Trade Minister Talks With Thatcher, Howe F 3
Completes Visit F 3
Gyula Horn Meets SPD, Other Party Leaders in FRG F 4
Mehes Meets With Polish Trade Unionist F 4
Gaspar Returns From WFTU Session in Paris F 4

POLAND

Angolan President, Delegation Conclude Visit G 1
Jaruzelski Dinner Toast [TRYBUNA LUDU 10 Apr] G 1
Dos Santos Toast [TRYBUNA LUDU 10 Apr] G 3
Speeches at Krakow G 5
Documents Exchanged G 7
Visit Ends G 7
Finance Minister Meets With Western Bankers G 8
Reaction to Soviet Olympic Committee Protest G 8
Margot Honecker Visits Boleslawiec School G 8
CSSR Deputy Premier Meets With State Officials G 8

ROMANIA

First Bucharest Report of Chernenko Election H 1
RCP Message to Honduran CP on 30th Anniversary H 1
[SCINTEIA 10 Apr]
Ceausescu Cables Condolences to Kim Il-song H 1
[SCINTEIA 10 Apr]
Communique on Dos Santos 6-9 April Visit H 2
[SCINTEIA 10 Apr]

YUGOSLAVIA

Senate Votes Against Reagan's Nicaraguan Policy I 1
[Sundic]
Foreign Secretariat Statement I 2
LCY Delegation Visits Washington, New York I 2
Meets Officials, Businessmen I 2
Ceausescu Begins Working, Friendly Visit 12 Apr I 3
Ceausescu, Spiljak Toasts I 3
Talks Held, Dinner Hosted I 3
Vidic Meets Greek Socialist, Communist Officials I 4
LCY, KKE Pledge Cooperation I 4
Mexican Parliamentary Delegation Meets Vlajkovic I 5
Spiljak, Dos Santos Exchange Dinner Toasts I 5
Joint Communique on Dos Santos-Spiljak Talks I 8
SAWPY President Address on Leadership Isolation I 9
SAWPY Role Debated I 10
Legislative Body Rejects FEC Price-Law Proposal I 10
Republics, Provinces Elect Presidency Members I 11
Macedonia: Mojsov I 11
Slovenia: Dolanc I 11
Bosnia-Hercegovina: Mikulic I 11
Kosovo: Hasani I 12
Vojvodina: Vlajkovic I 12

REAGAN, CHERNENKO VIEWS ON WAR, PEACE CONTRASTED

LD101512 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] In the past few days the world has once again had the opportunity to examine the United States' and Soviet Union's attitudes to the questions of war and peace. The following commentary is devoted to the recent speech by Ronald Reagan, the American President, and the interview given to the Soviet newspaper PRAVDA by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It was written by Radek Wanke, an editor:

Ronald Reagan spoke in the Center for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University in the state [as heard] of Washington and his speech was part and parcel of the strategy with which he began this year. It was designed to present the American President and the sole Republican candidate in the coming presidential elections, as was the case on several previous occasions when he made speeches, as a man holding an olive branch of peace. Hence Reagan's repeated emphasis that the prime task of the United States is to reduce the risk of a nuclear war; hence his statement that a nuclear war cannot be won and therefore it must never be waged. Naturally, one can agree with this.

Can one believe the sincerity of such peacemaking declarations? Ronald Reagan apparently relies on people having short memories. He speaks as if it were a long time ago when he himself talked about the so-called limited nuclear war, when he and his generals were talking openly about making the necessary preparations to be able to win a nuclear war, demonstrating by their deeds that these are not empty words. The entire policy of the White House and the Pentagon has been directed to achieve nuclear superiority over the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries. This is why Washington pushed through the plan for the deployment of new American nuclear weapons in Western Europe. This is why the first 10 new strategic MX missiles will be installed in the United States. This is why the Reagan administration is endeavoring to achieve the militarization of outer space and to misuse the results of the cosmic sciences to create a so called nuclear umbrella over the United States.

Naturally, he argues, as always, that what is involved is a defense program. American strategists no longer mention that retaliatory strike missiles could also be neutralized and that therefore these could be the means of the subsequent defense by the attacker [as heard]. It was Casper Weinberger, the American secretary of defense, who put the crown on the Pentagon's defense of the militarization of outer space, however, when he described destruction of missiles in outer space by lasers as highly humane because it killed painlessly and did not destroy property.

Thus the American representatives argue according to the given situation. However, they cannot conceal the fact that they are spinning the wheels of the feverish arms build up. Even Ronald Reagan could not deny this and therefore he stressed that military power and deterrence must remain the basis of U.S. foreign policy.

And it was at this point that his words about peace found themselves in sharp variance with reality, and it was to this very discrepancy that Konstantin Chernenko drew attention in his interview with the Soviet newspaper PRAVDA. He declared at the very outset that the U.S. Government continues to gamble on military might, on achieving military superiority, and on imposing their system on other nations.

About what does Washington want to negotiate with the Soviet Union, asks the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee? About how many and what kind of missiles targeted against the Soviet Union and its allies the United States can deploy in Europe? Such talks cannot be entertained, and Konstantin Chernenko also stressed this. He drew attention to the Soviet Union's effort to prevent the militarization of outer space, bring about the prohibition of chemical weapons and contribute to the police of disarmament. The United States has rejected all these initiatives. Although the vocabulary of the American President is changing today, and although he has come up with such proposals as, for instance, the proposal for a worldwide prohibition of chemical weapons, these are nothing but, as Konstantin Chernenko said literally "empty promises."

The world is expecting truly concrete steps from Washington. It would undoubtedly contribute to a decisive turn for better in the world if all nuclear powers pledged themselves not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and to freeze their nuclear arsenals, stressed Konstantin Chernenko, adding that this would not require complex negotiations.

The only thing we can add to these words is that the Soviet Union has already declared its pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and has proposed the freezing of nuclear arsenals. These are deeds which carry a different weight than the preelection gestures and statements of Ronald Reagan.

CHERNENKO CONCENTRATES ON HALTING ARMS RACE

AU121345 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Apr 84 p 7

[J. Moszczenski commentary: "A Principled Peace Policy"]

[Text] There are many possibilities of consolidating peace by means of concrete deeds, but the United States is still resorting to military strength. This sentence contains the guiding thought in the assessment of the current world situation made by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary K. Chernenko in an interview for PRAVDA.

The Soviet leader concentrated mainly on the problem of halting the arms race. He showed that Washington is conducting political rhetoric, while in fact it is striving to carry through new programs of nuclear, space, and chemical armaments. It is also continuing the installation of nuclear missiles in Western Europe. It is doing so in order to break the existing balance of forces. Such a line of conduct by Washington has led to the break in the Geneva talks.

In the PRAVDA interview, K. Chernenko repeated a series of important Soviet initiatives aimed at halting the arms race. He recalled the proposal not to militarize space presented at the last UN session. He specified the importance of preparing and signing a convention banning chemical weapons. He pointed out that two Soviet-American agreements on limiting underground nuclear testing signed 10 years ago have still not been ratified. Refusing to settle the above issues, the United States is employing evasive argumentation about alleged difficulties in checking the implementation of agreements of this kind. Using this pretext, Washington quite simply does not want to hinder itself with any kind of restrictions during the spread and perfection of nuclear, space, and chemical weapons.

In his PRAVDA interview, Konstantin Chernenko gives an exhaustive reply to the following question which troubles the world: What should be done to stop people from living in constant fear for peace?

It is necessary to stop and reverse the arms race, eliminate the threat of war, and consolidate peace. It is essential to restrict and reduce armaments, enhance confidence, and develop mutually advantageous cooperation. It would be a turn for the better if all nuclear powers committed themselves not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and also imposed a quantitative and qualitative freeze on nuclear arsenals. The USSR has presented proposals of this type many times already. What is more, in 1982 it made a unilateral commitment that it would not be the first to use nuclear weapons.

These are clear and simple proposals. Their implementation does not require complicated negotiations. All that is needed is a readiness to foresake attempts to achieve military superiority over others.

The USSR is ready to cooperate with all states in order to fulfill these goals, K. Chernenko stressed. The Soviet leader placed his support for combining measures of a political and legal-international nature with agreements of a military-technological nature. This would assure the success of the Stockholm conference and would make this conference a great contribution to strengthening security in Europe and the world.

The above statements, which have been uttered one month before the next round in Stockholm, possess special significance, and they have been noted with all due attention.

The CPSU Central Committee general secretary's stance expressed in the PRAVDA interview fully confirms that Soviet foreign policy is principled and is not subject to fluctuations of circumstances. Relations were shaping themselves normally when the U.S. Administration displayed realism and a suitable approach toward the USSR. This was favorable for the general world situation. Also today, Soviet policy is motivated by the aim to maintain normal, stable relations with the United States and other countries on the basis of equality, equal security, and mutual noninterference in domestic affairs.

U.S. UNWILLING TO ENGAGE IN EQUAL, HONEST TALKS

AU121403 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Apr 84 p 3

[Ferenc Varnai article: "Who Wants to Negotiate?"]

[Text] In the present international situation, which is fraught with tensions, the position adopted by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is understandably eliciting particular attention. This also applies to the interview he has given to the Moscow newspaper PRAVDA, which was published in yesterday's issue of our paper. This statement deals with the issue -- one that is of key importance from the viewpoint of world peace -- as to whether the two largest nuclear powers will succeed in finding a much desired compromise at the negotiating table. Owing to the fact that, in several statements, made one after another, the U.S. President has also proclaimed his readiness to continue the Geneva negotiations concerning nuclear weapons, which were broken off last year, the answers of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary, in which he illuminates the motivations for the Washington declarations and for the Soviet attitude are particularly significant.

"I do not see why our negotiating delegations should not immediately return to Geneva to continue the exchange of views on the reduction of nuclear armaments and strategic and intermediate-range missiles. We continue to urge the Soviets to agree to continue the talks." We are citing from an interview recently given by President Ronald Reagan to LE MONDE.

If one reads these lines and similar words by other U.S. politicians, one may even conclude that the U.S. Government is in favor of a resumption of the negotiations on the limitation of nuclear weapons that were underway in Geneva, but which have been suspended, while the Soviet Union does nothing other than reject the invitation of the Americans. Indeed, some Western propaganda organs go as far as to spread abroad that the speech made by the U.S. President in mid-January is a kind of turning point in U.S. policy vis-a-vis the Soviet Union.

It is true that Reagan, who called the Soviet Union the "evil empire" not so long ago, changed his tone in this speech: "We must always keep in mind that we have common interests, the most important of which is to avoid war and to lower the level of armament.... We can find areas in which we could pursue a constructive cooperation."

Who would not be pleased if these words were buttressed by deeds? Unfortunately, however, there are no such deeds, points out Chernenko in his statement published yesterday, and he supports his conclusion with facts.

The Original Objectives

What was the original goal of the negotiations conducted in Geneva on strategic and intermediate-range carriers? It was to limit and reduce nuclear armament, prevent an intensification of the arms race, and avert the danger of a nuclear war. However, while representatives of the two great nuclear powers talked for years, the U.S. Government commenced a practice diametrically opposed to the goal of the talks. It has implemented military measures intended to develop a new strategic situation and create a U.S. superiority of strength, measures that impart an impetus to the arms race and considerably enhance the danger of a nuclear war. In this way, the negotiations have degenerated into a means of misleading world public opinion, including the public opinion of the NATO countries and the United States.

No, it is not the method of negotiating that has become unsuitable; the U.S. procedure alone has caused the negotiations to break down for the time being, the procedure of refusing to acknowledge the fact that one cannot correctly negotiate a reduction while additional missiles with a first-strike capability are being deployed in order to obtain a military superiority!

Looking at the events in retrospect, even such a prominent advocate and supporter of NATO's 1979 so-called two-track decision -- to negotiate and to deploy -- as former FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, has said the following about all this in DIE ZEIT: "Ronald Reagan wants to regain the leading position of the United States through drastic one-sided steps...Two things have alarmed the European allies: the neglecting of the arms limitation talks over 2 years by the U.S. President and the impression that the United States is striving to achieve military superiority and not equilibrium." Schmidt added: "The goal of the West should be to attain an equilibrium, not superiority."

Well, a balance of power is a demand in which the interests of most Western European NATO countries and the socialist countries coincide, because it is the best guarantee of peace. What this calls for is not an arms race, not outbidding the other, but coming to terms on a lower level.

However, when the Soviet Union proposes negotiations -- as it has been and is continuing to do with a view toward a complete prohibition of nuclear weapons experiments, the adoption of mandatory antinuclear norms, and the conclusion ofa nonaggression treaty between the two opposing military blocs, or with regard to a mutual relinquishment of the militarization of space -- unfortunately, such proposals fall on deaf ears in Washington.

So does the entirely rational Soviet proposal that the United States should at least express readiness to return to the conditions that prevailed prior to the beginning of the deployment. Otherwise, how could one hope that a resumption of the negotiations would not serve as a means for blackmail, but, instead, would pave the way to a limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons?

No, No, and Again No

There is not a word about all this in the U.S. Government's pronouncements urging a resumption of the negotiations; on the contrary, they lack specific disarmament proposals. Admittedly, the Washington administration does not, in principle, reject the pursuance of negotiations on the limitation of space weapons. However, because, as it claims, "an agreement of any kind is unverifiable," it adopts the position that negotiations on the issue are meaningless. Indeed, the Pentagon has begun experiments with space weapons. Also, where the Washington administration is prepared to sit down at the negotiating table, for instance, at the conference in Vienna serving the reduction of central European armed forces, it smothers the talks in an unfruitful debate on the number of personnel. It is allegedly also prepared to come to terms regarding chemical weapons, but to ensure a "good deal," it upgrades its chemical arsenal first.

As for the Geneva talks, a high-ranking U.S. Government official stated without mincing words in a conversation with foreign journalists in Washington in the middle of last month that the United States does not intend to make the resumption of the Geneva negotiations easier through initiatives holding out hopes for concessions. He answered in the negative to the question as to whether or not the administration would be prepared to halt the deployment of missiles following a possible resumption of the negotiations. He added, in reply to a question: The United States would not discontinue the missile deployment even if the Soviet Union froze the deployment of its missiles.

Moreover, the United States is even making preparations for violating the SALT agreements. Disregarding the arms limitation ceilings observed to date, it intends to launch additional nuclear submarines equipped with Trident-type missiles next year, which is against the provisions of the SALT I agreement, which is in force, as well as the supplemental addendum to the SALT II agreement, which, although it has not been ratified by the Americans, has been adhered to by both sides thus far. To a question by a concerned senator, Secretary of State George Shultz replied: "I do not wish to specify in advance what we will do in the future...SALT is not of eternal validity for either side." The U.S. secretary of defense declared without mincing his words that he has been opposed to the SALT I treaty from the beginning. To what point do such statements sink credibility?

Election Maneuvers

When all is said and done, who wants to negotiate? He who really wants to come to terms and submits a series of proposals that serve disarmament and the limitation of armaments, or he who voices only nice words about his readiness to negotiate? "One does not have to convince us about the usefulness of a dialogue and talks," said the CPSU Central Committee's general secretary in his reply. "As soon as the United States and the other NATO countries acting in concert with it begin to restore the situation that existed before the deployment of the new American missiles in Western Europe, the matter will not depend on the Soviet Union." However, even the West Berlin DER TAGESSPIEGEL, which really cannot be accused of being pro-Soviet, appraised the situation in this way: The U.S. President's considerations linked to the election campaign play the key role in the change of tone. But then, who can accept that the existence and elementary security and peace of mankind should be subordinated to the U.S. election maneuvers, should hinge on who should be the master of the White House in the next 4 years? Can the Soviet Union even be expected to lend a helping hand to this electioneering stunt?

Konstantin Chernenko has left no doubt: The Soviet Union is searching for a way leading back to substantive negotiations and to reaching agreement. However, there is only one way to attain this: by the other side also being prepared to engage in equal and honest talks.

CSSR DELEGATE OUTLINES POSITION ON CW IN GENEVA

LD130353 Prague CTK in English 1630 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Geneva, [no date as received] (CTK) -- Czechoslovak delegate Ambassador Milos Vejvoda outlined here today Czechoslovakia's position on the extent of the agreements on the ban on chemical weapons and control measures.

He pointed out in his speech at the conference on disarmament that a dangerous situation developed in consequence of the new round of the chemical arms buildup, and that in the 1970's alone, the United States spent 2,000-4,000 million dollars on development of binary chemical ammunition. Up to 7,000 million dollars is to be spent in the next five years.

A direct threat arises for Czechoslovakia from the fact that a large part of the U.S. chemical weapons are stored in West Germany. It was calculated during U.S. Army tactical exercixes that in the event of chemical war, 2,000 metric tons of toxic substances would be used in the central European theatre of operations every day. Civilian losses would be twenty times higher than military casualties.

Ambassador Vejvoda said that both Czechoslovak and West German public are concerned about these facts, and stressed that already 12 years ago, the socialist countries proposed a ban on biological and chemical weapons, but the West -- in particular the United States -- prevented an agreement from being reached.

SFRY GOVERNMENT DISCUSSES ATHENS MEETING REPORT

LD130610 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1639 GMT 12 Apr 84

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, April 12 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Government considers that the expert-level meeting of the Balkan countries in Athens last January and February has raised the most important questions of cooperation among the Balkan countries in various fields, including the question of setting up a nuclear-free zone of peace and cooperation in this region of Europe.

In discussing a report submitted by the Yugoslav delegation to the meeting, the government noted that the questions raised included those related to confidence building, security, disarmament, and stability in the region.

The government session noted that Yugoslavia, proceeding from its policy of nonalignment and goodneighbourliness, had contributed at the Athens meeting and at other similar meetings and gatherings or through joint actions of Balkan countries, and that it would continue to contribute to the development of bilateral and multilateral cooperation among the Balkan countries on the basis of goodneighbourliness and cooperation.

In this context the Yugoslav Government again pointed to the importance being attached by Yugoslavia to the Balkan countries' expert-level meeting on industrial cooperation and specialization, to be held on Belgrade from June 19 through 23 this year.

ZHIVKOV ANSWERS SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL APPEAL

AU122002 Sofia BTA in English 1907 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Sofia, April 12 (BTA) -- An Answer by Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, given to the appeal of representatives of the socialists, social democratic and labourist parties, members of the Socialist International, was published here. The Bulgarian leader gives high assessment to the appeal and joins to the grounded concern over the aggravation of the international situation which is expressed in it.

Mr Todor Zhivkov stresses that the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in some countries of Western Europe, as well as the attempts made to disrupt the military strategic balance, undermine the trust in the international relations and the basis for the negotiations for reducing and limiting the nuclear weapons and on the questions related to disarmament.

"An honest, businesslike and constructive dialogue is needed for reaching concrete agreements under strict observance of the principles of equality and equal security," he stressed.

In his answer he stresses that Bulgaria, together with the other Warsaw Treaty member-states, has the necessary political will and determination to contribute to the adopting of active measures for strengthening the trust in the political and military sphere at the conference in Stockholm.

In the name of the common goal -- to prevent a nuclear war _ Bulgaria is ready in the future, too, to cooperate with the Socialist International and all its member-parties, with all the states, political and public forces which in practice work for the preservation of the world peace.

POLITBURO APPROVES ZHIVKOV-CEAUSESCU AGREEMENTS

AU121832 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] The BCP Central Committee Politburo has heard information on the friendly visit to Bulgaria by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, on 29 and 30 March. The Politburo gave a high evaluation to the talks conducted during the visit as well as to the new agreements which have been achieved between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu. The conviction was expressed that the talks and agreements will contribute to further developing the comprehensive Bulgarian-Romanian relations on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in the interest of the Bulgarian and Romanian peoples, the countries of the socialist community, and the cause of socialism and world peace.

The Politburo stressed the importance of trends and joint measures adopted during the talks, aimed at expanding and strengthening economic cooperation between the two neighboring and friendly socialist countries. The BCP Central Committee Politburo evaluates the exchange of opinions on some topical issues of the international situation, conducted between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu, as very useful. The two party and state leaders have confirmed once again that Bulgaria and Romania will work steadily for implementing the proposals included in the Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact member-countries' Political Consultative Committee and the joint declaration of leading party and state figures of European socialist countries adopted at the Moscow meeting.

The talks between the two leaders have confirmed that Bulgaria and Romania will continue to cooperate actively in turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone and in strengthening relations of friendship, good-neighborliness, and cooperation between the Balkan states.

The BCP Central Committee Politburo has approved the agreements reached between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu, and instructed the appropriate organizations and departments to adopt concrete measures on their implementation.

MITTERRAND, MLADENOV DISCUSS STRENGTHENING TIES

AU121946 Sofia BTA in English 1900 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Paris, April 12 (BTA corr) -- Mr Francois Mitterrand, president of the French Republic, received Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign affairs, who arrived here today on an official visit at the invitation of Mr Claude Cheysson, minister of the foreign relations of France.

Mr Petur Mladenov presented to Mr Francois Mitterrand a personal message by Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council.

In the talks questions related to the cooperation were dwelt on, and there were discussed the prospects for the bilateral relations, which were estimated as good and developing along an ascending line.

Mr Francois Mitterrand and Mr Peter Mladenov noted that there are untapped possibilities for the development of the relations between Bulgaria and France, and they expressed readiness to make every possible effort for their being further extended and strengthened. There were discussed also some basic questions related to the international situation by accentuating on the East-West relations. Both parties expressed their stands on these questions.

The meeting proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Mr Petur Mladenov visited the French National Assembly. He had talks with Mr Andre Belon, deputy chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission, on a number of international matters.

Discussions went also on some questions related to the extending of the cooperation between the two countries' parliaments.

TODOROV RECEIVES ZIMBABWEAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU122041 Sofia BTA in English 1844 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Sofia, April 12 (BTA) -- Bulgaria and Zimbabwe's cooperation develops successfully, found Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly of Bulgaria at today's meeting with a group of parliamentarians of Zimbabwe.

In the talks it was stressed that the close ties existing between the parliaments play an important role for the fruitful contacts. The importance of the summit meetings between Mr Todor Zhivkov, Bulgaria's party leader and head of state, and Mr Robert Mugabe, prime minister of Zimbabwe and chairman of the African National Union, for the cooperation between Bulgaria and Zimbabwe was underlined.

Discussed were the trends of the assistance Bulgaria can render to Zimbabwe for the development of its agriculture.

The parliamentary delegation from Zimbabwe, which is on a visit here since April 2, was made familiar with Bulgaria's experience in the sphere of agriculture. It had meetings with the leadership of the National Agro-Industrial Union, the Central Cooperative Union, it visited a number of specialized scientific institutes and agro-industrial complexes.

YORDANOV RECEIVES SFRY TECHNICAL DELEGATION

AU122039 Sofia BTA in English 1915 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Sofia, April 12 (BTA) -- Mr Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received today the here-visiting delegation of the Union of the Organization for Technical Culture "Narodna Tehnika" of Yugoslavia. The delegation is led by Lieutenant Colonel General Mile Arnautovski, chairman of the organization's conference.

The meeting proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

ZHIVKOV ATTENDS INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS CONGRESS

AU111603 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] The 14th Congress of the International Students Union opened at the Lyudmila Zhivkova Palace of Culture in Sofia today. Participants in the congress greeted Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, with prolonged applause. The congress is attended by delegates from the 105 students organizations which are members of the union, from dozens of other regional and national student associations and youth associations, from both governmental and nongovernmental organizations and associations, and from the peace movement. It is the most important worldwide academic youth forum this year.

The congress was opened by Miroslav Stepan, president of the International Students Union. Comrade Todor Zhivkov delivered a greeting address to the delegates and guests at the congress.

WPC Head Addresses Congress

AU121825 Sofia BTA in English 1728 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Sofia, April 12 (BTA) -- The 14th Congress of the International Students Union continues here today. The delegates have had the chance to become acquainted with the reports in advance, and a summary of all reports was made by the secretary general of the International Students Union, Mr Kunalan.

Mr Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council, who is a guest to the congress of the International Students Union, stressed that the congress is being held at a moment when the danger of a nuclear war is greater than ever before. He said that this danger is global and could be averted only through a global mobilizing of all people on earth. In the world there have never before existed such large-scale antiwar rallies as were those carried out against the deployment of Pershing II and cruise in Western Europe, said Mr Romesh Chandra. He dwelt on the great significance of the cooperation of the World Peace Council with the International Students Union and stressed that the forthcoming 12th World Festival of the Youth and Students, due to be held in Moscow in 1985, is an event of extraordinarily great importance for the world peace too.

PENTAGON'S SOVIET MILITARY STUDY 'PANICMONGERING'

DW121039 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Klaus Schmautz commentary]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger has just published a study entitled "The Soviet Military Power." Because of its poor workmanship, international opinion does not consider it to be well founded. Nevertheless, hopes have been placed in this threadbare document, above all by the U.S. arms industry. Klaus Schmautz comments:

Considering the methodolgy, the new Pentagon paper is rather worn-out and moldy because it is actually the third edition of a horror story that follows a well-known pattern in describing the Soviet Union's military potential. The enemy is increasing its military strength to the point that every child is now afraid of the powerful colossus. Weinberger then describes the U.S. Armed Forces as a pale weakling in the hope that at long last something will happen--something that any student of psychology could have guessed prior to the first lecture. In the face of a trembling feeling of military weakness, it is hoped that the members of the Senate and House of Representatives will release money for weapons and that the billions for arms will gradually clear the legislative hurdles. FRG television has remarked that Weinberger's explanation of his study sounded like a cold war, and that it was published to enable Reagan to be in a position to justify his huge defense expenditures before an irritated U.S. public.

Nevertheless, Weinberger's latest publication is not just a copy of the earlier editions because new territory is encompassed and because this latest panicmongering product of skilled science fiction writers has a specific purpose. This time $305 billion is to be squeezed out as a result of the cold sweat caused by the alleged Soviet super strength. This is an astronomical and unprecedented sum of money. Reagan is shooting for the moon to receive the funds for his star wars. Accordingly, the paper on Soviet military power is as incredible as it is outrageous. The oceans threatens to overflow because they are filled with giant Soviet submarines. On the ground and in the air, Weinberger said verbatim, a huge war machine is being built up in the Soviet Union. Even in outer space, the Soviet Union had no peaceful goals at all, he said. The Indian cosmonaut must exist only in the minds of hopeless pacifists.

By the way, the horrible picture presented on the finest paper contains drawings but no photos of the weapons that have allegedly been detected because--and this tells the story--the real documentary material is restricted to those who are entrusted with secrets but who do not include those members of Congress who allocate funds. Therefore, their decision depends solely on guesswork.

Weinberger uses the term "Moscow's war machine." Well, he may have read too much from the new work he ordered and not enough from history books, For instance, books dealing with World War II. That is his problem. However, whoever claims to be presenting an analysis of the Soviet Union's relationship to war and peace should also have something to say about that country's disarmament proposals. Weinberger could also have used the "Soviet peace machine" because a number of well-founded proposals on disarmament have recently come from Moscow. However, the Pentagon essay does not say anything about this--not even in a footnote. Perhaps this is contained in a passage reserved for those handling secrets so that nothing will leak out.

Konstantin Chernenko recently reiterated that his country wants to preclude the militarization of outer space through the signing of appropriate agreements. He pointed to the Soviet Union's pledge to not be the first to use nuclear weapons.

Chernenko also updated the initiative to reach agreement on a convention against chemical weapons. In contrast, what the Washington administration is doing can best be described by citing what FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU wrote: Reagan has become a remarkable master in rejecting arms control proposals. His principle is to arm first so as to disarm later.

This system of priorities clearly shows the purpose of the Weinberger study. It is intended to create a climate necessary for the planned high level of armament.

VOGEL: NO PROTESTS ON ELBE BORDER AGREEMENT

AU121202 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] Bonn (ADN) -- According to the chairman of the SPD Parliamentary group in the Bundestag, Hans-Jochen Vogel, no protests would be expected from the three Western allies concerning an agreement between the FRG and GDR on the determination of the border along the Elbe, DPA reported. On Tuesday Vogel stated to journalists in Bonn that in particular the British Government would have no impeding interests.

According to DPA, the SPD politician confirmed that the chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, promised at his meeting with Vogel in Berlin that an agreement on the Elbe border will have favorable effects on the fishing rights of FRG fishers along the Mecklenburg [GDR] coast. Concerning a question of SPD presidium member Egon Bahr, who participated in the meeting in Berlin, Honecker declared these fishing rights could be discussed. Bahr has informed the Bonn Chancellery accordingly.

On Monday the Federal Government declared in this connection that it is not prepared to discuss changing the Elbe border into the middle of the river in return for the GDR granting fishing rights along its Baltic coast.

Vogel also welcomed the recent statements of the deputy chairman of the FDP Parliamentary Group, Uwe Ronneburger, that GDR citizenship must be respected. This shows remnants of the old Bonn social liberal coalition, Vogel stated.

IMMIGRANTS DISAPPOINTED AFTER ARRIVAL IN FRG

LD120908 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Several FRG newspapers report deep disappointment felt by many immigrants from the GDR. According to the SPD paper VORWAERTS, some of them have realized that freedom in the FRG has many pitfalls. FRG citizens are already complaining that people from the GDR would do better to stay at home; people in the FRG have enough problems of their own. Workers in particular see the immigrants as competitors. Many former GDR citizens were taken aback by the fact that their first experience on West German soil was being interrogated by the intelligence service. The VORWAERTS article says they are scared of agents.

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU describes how great expectations are bursting like bubbles and giving way to a frightful reality. Social security, a sense of belonging, the community as a great protective family -- all this suddenly vanished. The former medical superintendent of a gynecological clinic in the GDR, who moved to the FRG 3 years ago, told the Hamburg news magazine DER SPIEGEL that he had failed to find an adequate post in the West. The professor said: In brief, from a one-time proud dissident I have become a beggar emigrant. Looking back, I would not wish to change anything of my life over there except that I would not decide again to leave.

FISCHER ON NUCLEAR POLICY, RELATIONS WITH FRG

LD130249 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1632 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Potsdam, 12 Apr (ADN) -- The priority goal of GDR foreign and security policy is still that of preventing a nuclear inferno and safeguarding world peace. This was stated today by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer in Ludwigsfelde, Potsdam bezirk, at an electoral forum. More than ever it was a matter of mobilizing all forces.

Asked about the GDR's relations with the FRG, Oskar Fischer said that the situation had not improved after the deployment of the missiles in the FRG. "We nonetheless want, in the interests of good-neighborliness and peace, to limit the damage by means of a coalition of reason. This is why we remain ready to talk, and this meets with world respect and recognition."

HONECKER RECEIVES ZIMBABWEAN, COLOMBIAN ENVOYS

LD121502 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received the ambassadors of Zimbabwe and Colombia, Moses Jackson (Venge) and Dr Ramses Hakim Murid, with their credentials.

During his talk with the Zimbabwean diplomat, it was noted with satisfaction that relations between the two states are developing successfully. In view of the dangerously exacerbated international situation, it is urgently necessary for all peace-loving forces to work together to banish the threat of a nuclear world inferno. Erich Honecker gave his assurance that the GDR will continue in future to stand in solidarity alongside the peoples of southern Africa in the struggle against imperialist aggression and the policy of blackmail.

His discussion with the Colombian ambassador was also marked by the joint wish to intensify the positively developing cooperation for the benefit of both peoples.

ION CEAUSESCU MEETS FELFE, SEMMELMANN, JURY

AU121326 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Apr 84 p 2

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN) -- On Tuesday [10 April] Werner Felfe, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received for a talk in the Central Committee building Ion Ceausescu, minister state secretary and first vice chairman of the State Planning Committee of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

During the friendly talk the two men praised the successful development of the cooperation between the SED and the RCP, between the two states, and between the two peoples as it is being manifested in the implementation of the measures adopted in June 1980 by the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, and the secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu.

The talk was attended by Helmut Semmelmann, head of the Agriculture Department of the SED Central Committee, Guenter Jury, deputy chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission, and Gheorghe Tache, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the GDR.

FIRST QUARTER NATIONAL INCOME RISES 5 PERCENT

LD121357 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1020 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Berlin, 12 Apr (ADN) -- Surveys of economic development in the GDR now available show that the produced national income rose in the first quarter of 1984 by 5 percent.

Retail trade turnover for the population rose by 4.1 percent. This includes an increase in the case of industrial goods of 6.6 percent.

The following growth rates were achieved in individual branches of industry and building construction in net production and labor productivity:

	Net production	Labor productivity
	Expressed in percentages	
Coal and energy	8.4	6.5
Ore mining, metallurgy, and potash	5.7	5.5
Chemical industry	6.0	5.7
Electrical engineering/electronics	11.2	9.6
Heavy engineering and plant construction	6.6	6.1
Machine tool and processing machinery	6.4	5.8
General and agricultural engineering and vehicle construction	3.7	2.5
Light industry	8.7	8.9
Area-controlled industry and food industry	8.6	7.3
Glass and ceramics industry	9.3	8.0
Geology	9.4	8.3
Construction	7.3	7.1

The following results were achieved in area-controlled industry with regard to the development of net production and labor productivity:

	Net production	Labor productivity
	Expressed in percentages	
Berlin	15.9	12.9
Cottbus	6.6	5.4
Dresden	5.6	5.1
Erfurt	11.5	10.0
Frankfurt/Oder	5.2	3.4
Gera	6.2	5.0
Halle	3.4	3.3
Karl-Marx-Stadt	13.8	12.2
Leipzig	5.2	4.6
Magdeburg	5.8	4.3
Neubrandenburg	4.6	2.9
Potsdam	5.1	3.2
Rostock	2.5	1.0
Schwerin	22.3	20.0
Suhl	4.6	3.0

M46.3 BILLION ASSIGNED FOR BALANCED STATE BUDGET

DW121333 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0500 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] According to Deputy Finance Minister Helmut Sandig, the GDR kreise, cities, and municipalities can rely on stable budgets and growing funds. In a contribution for the press today he said that this year's state budget has earmarked M46.3 billion for local organs. This is over 40 percent more than in 1979 at the beginning of the current election period. The minister also noted that in view of the aggravated foreign political and foreign trade situation, a balanced state budget was by no means a matter of course. Much rather it was based on a program of struggle, he said. Its daily fulfillment required full and creative action by all working people. He said that in this way they themselves were creating the basis for successful local political work for the citizens' well being.

He proved this by way of impressive examples from the bezirk city of Frankfurt/Oder where a family pays an average rent of M80 for a new flat with distant heating. The actual costs amount to almost M500. As with all medical facilities in the GDR, the treatment of patients is also free in the new bezirk hospital, whereas society spends M1,600 per bed every month. For a place in a day nursery, parents pay less than one-tenth of this sum.

These figures, Minister Sandig concluded, were characteristic of the GDR as a whole, and provide convincing evidence of the superiority of the socialist society in which basic human rights have long been a reality.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO UK DIES -- Martin Bierbach, GDR ambassador to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, has died at the age of 57 after a short, serious illness. Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, sent a personal message of sympathy to his widow and relatives. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1200 GMT 11 Apr 84 LD]

SUGAR COOPERATION WITH CUBA -- A governmental agreement between the GDR and Cuba on cooperation in the sugar industry was signed in Berlin today. Among other things, it provides for the supply of equipment and services for the reconstruction of installations in the Cuban sugar industry. Considerable supplies for these projects come from the chemical plant construction combine. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2200 GMT 11 Apr 84 LD]

EFFICIENT POTASH GRANULATION -- Since the beginning of the year potash mined in the southern Harz region has been granulated to fertilizer at the Zeitz Potash Combine which, for that purpose, had enhanced the capacity of its granulation installations. Since the freight trains carrying the Harz area potash to the Wismar port much pass through Zeitz anyway, this constitues an efficient method of rationalizing granulation without extra transport expenditure. [Summary] [East Berlin Television Service in German 1730 GMT 2 Apr 84 DW]

ITALIAN PRIME MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT

Kadar Receives Craxi

LD131058 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] First Secretary of the Party's Central Committee Janos Kadar has met with the head of the Italian Government Bettino Craxi who is on an official visit to our country. At the meeting, held in an open and cordial atmosphere, East-West relations and the development of Hungarian-Italian relations were discussed. Premier Gyorgy Lazar, Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, and Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi were present at the meeting. The head of the Italian Government was also received today by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council.

Participants in Talks

LD121926 Budapest MTI in English 1814 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Budapest, April 12 (MTI) -- Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi and delegation, and Hungarian negotiating party held a plenary meeting in the parliament building in Budapest Thursday afternoon.

The Hungarian side, led by Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar, included Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, State Secretary Zsolt Bajnok, president of the government's information office, Deputy Foreign Minister Ferenc Esztergalyos, Rezso Palotas, deputy head of the Foreign Ministry, and Janos Szita, Hungary's ambassador to Italy. The Italian delegation, led by Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, included Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, Umberto la Rocca, head of the Foreign Ministerial Cabinet, government spokesman Antonio Ghirelli, head of the prime minister's press bureau, and Emilio Paolo Bassi, Italy's ambassador to Hungary.

Bilateral economic relations were discusssed in a sincere atmosphere. Agreement was reached that directing of the development of relations will be the responsibility of ministers of the two countries. It was established that there is room for progress in production cooperation and joint action on third markets.

Although the two sides voiced differing views on the sources of international tension, they agreed on the need for dialogue and, ultimately, genuine talks between East and West. Jozsef Marjai met Giulio Andreotti.

First Day of Visit

AU121928 Rome ANSA in English 1920 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] (ANSA) -- Budapest April 12 -- Italian Premier Bettino Craxi conferred here today with the Hungarian head of government, Gyorgy Lazar, on a range of bilateral issues to open a two-day official visit to Budapest to include a meeting tomorrow with the first secretary of the Socialist Workers' Party, Janos Kadar. The socialist premier, the first Italian head of government to come to Hungary on official visit in the post-war period, arrived here last night accompanied by Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti.

Today's meeting in the parliament building, held "in a climate of trust and mutual understanding," in Craxi's words, led to agreement to strengthen bilateral economic and commercial relations presently running along at a low level which fails to reflect the excellent ties of friendship between the two countries.

In this connection, the two head of government discussed the prospect for the formation of joint ventures in industrial sectors. Hopes were also expressed for an upswing in tourism between the two countries and increased cultural exchanges, expecially in the cinematographic and literary fields. It was decided to organize an Italian book week in Hungary and a similar event in Italy for Hungarian literary production.

Factors bearing on East-West relations, left out of the limelight today, are expected to be at the center of Craxi's talk tomorrow with the Socialist Workers' Party leader. In the meantime, the Italian premier has dropped assurances of his nation's preparedness for cooperation in all sectors and confirmed intentions to pursue a policy of peace as a condition for development.

After his meeting with Lazar, the visiting head of government and foreign minister deposited a wreath at the monument to Hungary's heroes and toured the Italian cemetery on the outskirts of the capital, where the bodies of 1,500 Italian soldiers killed in the First World War were laid to rest.

Craxi and delegation then visited a farm cooperative at Vacszentlaszlo, north of Budapest, where a demonstration was staged of the most modern advances in livestock raising.

The next stop on the itinerary for the Italian premier was the agriculture science university at Godollo, some thirty kilometers north of Budapest, the most important center of higher learning in the sector in Hungary. Here, Craxi was received by University President Ferenc Biro and was shown the monumental work of the Italo-Hungarian sculptor, Amerigo Tot, entitled, "The Apotheosis of the Seed."

In the afternoon, bilateral talks were enlarged to bring in the two sides' delegations. Aside from Craxi and Andreotti, Italy is representated by the head of the premier's political office, ambassador to Budapest, Umberto la Rocca, the head of the Foreign Ministry cabinet, the Foreign Ministry's director of political affairs and deputy director of economic affairs and the premier's diplomatic adviser.

The Hungarian side included the head of government, Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, the secretary of state and president of the government information office, the deputy foreign minister, and the deputy minister and chief of the Secretariat for International Economic Cooperation.

The hour-and-a-half session took up bilateral issues and major international developments. Both sides, it was learned, emphasized the need for increasing economic and cultural relations between the two nations and for "updating" these ties to correct current imbalance.

The Hungarian delegation advanced a request for industrial cooperation in the fields of energy production, food production, pharmaceutical products, mechanics, electronics and communications.

On international issues, the Italian side stressed the right of all nations to security and confirmed the need to achieve reasonable and balanced agreements. In this connection, the Hungarian head of government reiterated the timeliness of assisting and encouraging the two superpowers along the path towards resuming negotiations. Despite differences in assessment in the cause of international tensions, both sides indicated the requirement for seeking out an avenue towards peace as a fundamental desire of the two peoples.

Craxi Interview Cuts Explained

LD122125 Rome International Service in Italian 1730 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Premier Craxi, who is on an official visit in Hungary, this morning had talks with his Hungarian counterpart, Lazar. Here is a report from our correspondent Renato Caporilli.

The relations between Italy and Hungary must represent a concrete example of the possibilities of agreement and dialogue toward the objective of peace; possibilities of convergence that also exist between countries with different socio-political systems and different international arrangements. Both Craxi and Prime Minister Lazar agreed on this in the talks held today. In the afternoon the talks were extended to the delegations. Craxi defined the spirit of the talks in these words:

[Begin Craxi recording] The talks were held in an atmosphere of friendship, confidence and mutual comprehension. [end recording]

Naturally, a different evaluation of the responsibilities of the present interruption of the East-West dialogue was noted; an interruption the Hungarians date back from the installation of the Euromissiles. Craxi and Andreotti, in renewing Italy's will to live in peace and security, recalled that the U.S. missiles were installed because of the upsetting of the strategic balance caused by the installation of Soviet SS-20's at the end of 1979. But, both Craxi and Lazar agreed later on the need to help the two superpowers and to encourage them to resume negotiations.

A large part of the talks were also devoted to bilateral relations, which the Hungarians regret are inferior to what one would expect, given the level of ancient friendship between the two countries. There were also talks about increasing economic cooperation, and working groups are examining specific agreements, in particular in the areas of energy, food pharmaceutics, mechanics, electronics and telecommunications.

Finally, here is an update on the polemics that followed the censorship of Craxi's interview on Hungarian television. The explanation was that for reasons of space only part of the interview was broadcast on the television news. The full verion will be broadcast next Thursday. [19 April].

TRADE MINISTER TALKS WITH THATCHER, HOWE

LD112338 Budapest MTI in English 1742 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] London, April 11 (MTI) -- British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher met Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress, currently visiting Britain on the occasion of the "Hungary Today" publicity event, Wednesday.

On the same day Peter Veress discussed topical issues of the international situation and bilateral economic relations with Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe.

Completes Visit

LD121432 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Minister of Foreign Trade Peter Veress completed his 4-day visit to London at noon today. His stay concided with a series of events called Hungarian Days, which is also to close shortly.

Peter Veress met and held talks with Norman Tebbit, secretary of state for trade and industry; Peter Rees, chief secretary of the Treasury, and Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe. He visited the Bank of England and the CBI [Confederation of British Industry]. As we reported earlier, he was received by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

GYULA HORN MEETS SPD, OTHER PARTY LEADERS IN FRG

LD121318 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Buadpest, April 11 (MTI) -- Gyula Horn, head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the HSWP Central Committee, visited the Federal Republic of Germany, April 9-11, on the invitation of the Social Democratic Party (SPD).

Gyula Horn held talks with Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of SPD's Parliamentary Party. Horst Ehmke and Wolfgang Roth, deputy chairmen, Karsten Voigt, spokesman for foreign affairs, and Egon Bahr and Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, members of the Board.

Views were exchanged with Wolfgang Mischnick, head of the parliamentary faction of the Free Democratic Party, Dr Wolfgang Schaeuble, head of the Christian Democratic-Christian Social Union Faction (CDU-CSU), Deputy Chairman Volker Ruehe, and Alois Mertes, minister of state for foreign affairs.

The talks covered timely world affairs, with special regard to prospects of detente and security in Europe.

Talks were also held with Hermann Gautier, deputy chairman of the German Communist Party (DKP), and Karl-Heinz Schroeder, member of the Board, on questions of interest.

MEHES MEETS WITH POLISH TRADE UNIONIST

LD130308 Budapest MTI in English 1756 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Budapest, April 12 (MTI) -- Today Lajos Mehes, member of Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and general secretary of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, met in Budapest Albin Siwak, member of the Political Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, currently on a brief visit.

The meeting, which took place in a cordial friendly atmosphere, was attended by Jerzy Zielinski, Polish Ambassador to Hungary.

GASPAR RETURNS FROM WFTU SESSION IN PARIS

LD121259 Buadpest MTI in English 1014 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Paris, April 11 (MTI) -- Sandor Gaspar, president of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions and the World Federation of Trade Unions, and party, left Paris for Budapest Wednesday night after a meeting of the WFTU bureau.

ANGOLAN PRESIDENT, DELEGATION CONCLUDE VISIT

Jaruzelski Dinner Toast

AU121200 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Apr 84 p 2

[Speech by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski at a dinner in honor of Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos at the Palace of the Council of Ministers in Warsaw on 9 April]

[Text] Highly esteemed Comrade Dos Santos; dear Angolan comrades and friends: I welcome you warmly, Comrade Dos Santos, and I welcome the party-state delegation from the People's Republic of Angola on behalf of the Polish party and state leadership. Your visit is an important event for the development of friendship and cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples.

Poland and Angola are situated on different continents, separated by thousands of kilometers, and have different traditions and customs. But even so our countries are close to each other. We are joined by common ideals -- freedom, socialism, and the struggle for peace and international security. Together we are part of the great international current of left-wing forces, social progress, and struggle against imperialism. The People's Republic of Angola is on the front line of this current; it is a front-line country in the literal sense of the word. Our country, the PPR, is also the target of particularly violent and cynical attacks from imperialism. Therefore we understand you well. The Angolan people's struggle against colonialism, imperialism, and racism is well-known and valued in Poland. We were in solidarity with you during the difficult struggle to throw off the colonialist yoke. We wondered at the far-signted strategy of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, [MPLA], the initiator and organizer of this struggle. We rejoiced in your victory, which brought freedom to the Angolan people and gave new strength to the forces of peace and progress on the African Continent. It is with respect and recognition that we observe the socioeconomic transformations being undertaken by the Angolan people under your party's leadership.

We know very well from our own experience how much effort and dedication is required in order to fulfill these aims. For imperialism is not ceasing its policy of intervention and blackmail. Availing itself of the reactionary regime of the Republic of South Africa [RSA], it has undertaken direct military, political, and economic aggression against Angola. It has inflicted painful wounds which are still bleeding.

I wish to assure you, dear friends, that you have not been alone in your struggle and you will not be alone. We firmly condemn imperialist intervention in the sovereign affairs of states and nations, and we firmly condemn the policy of force and aggression. We stress yet again our full support during this difficult period for the Angolan people. We believe that if you remain steadfastly and consistently on your anti-imperialist and antiracist positions, you will defend your national and revolutionary achievements and achieve victory.

Dear comrades, Poland has been following the road of socialist construction for almost 40 years. Under the leadership of its Marxist-Leninist party, the Polish nation has achieved revolutionary transformations, historical advancement, and social progress. We will steadily strengthen and multiply the indissoluble achievements of socialism in our country.

We, too, have had no shortage of difficult and even dramatic events, especially in recent years. The decisive stage of battle against the counterrevolutionary threat is already behind us.

The struggle to overcome the socioeconomic crisis and to fully implement the program of socialist renewal adopted at the Ninth PZPR Congress is still on. Ahead of us are many complex problems and difficult tasks. The most immediate tasks have been defined by the recent national party conference. We will consistently implement the conclusions stemming from the conference.

The United States has tried to make Poland a subject of its imperialist maneuvers. We have firmly and effectively opposed this and are still doing so. Our struggle to consolidate the achievements of People's Poland and for further progress in socialist construction is thwarting the plans of domestic and foreign adversaries to further weaken our country, halt the socialist transformations, and sow tension in the international situation. In this struggle we have had valuable support and aid from the fraternal Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Nonaligned states, including yours, have shown us friendship and understanding. Please accept my sincere thanks.

Esteemed Angolan comrades, equal cooperation between states and peoples, the defense of peace, a halt to the arms race, the elimination of the causes of numerous local conflicts, including the ones in Africa -- these goals are of primary importance in the current international situation.

East-West relations are in a deep crisis which has enveloped all sectors of international life. A serious threat to peace and the danger of nuclear conflict are growing. Using the slogan of anticommunist crusade, American imperialism is striving to alter the balance of forces in the world and achieve military superiority, and it is creating new phases of the arms race. In its expansionist policy conducted from a position of strength, it is declaring varous corners of the globe to be its spheres of "vital interests." It is illegally applying economic restrictions, conducting political boycotts, and carrying out propaganda aggression. It is not holding back from armed intervention and open interference in the domestic affairs of sovereign states.

The situation in Europe -- where NATO nuclear strength is rapidly increasing and, in particular, new American missiles are being installed -- is causing anxiety. The Yalta and Potsdam Agreements, which form the basis for the territorial-political order in Europe, are being questioned.

There is still time to overcome the growing danger, halt the attempts to disrupt the balance, and return to the policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different sociopolitical systems. The policy of the Soviet Union, the Warsaw Pact states, and the entire socialist community, which is rich in peace initiatives, the peaceful efforts of the nonaligned countries, and the antiwar activities of hundreds of millions of people all over the world -- these are mighty forces aspiring to halt the dangerous course of events.

Dear comrades, the PPR fully and consistently sides with the struggle of the People's Republic of Angola and of other developing countries against the vestiges of colonialism and against all signs of racism, especially the atrocious form of racism which is apartheid. We support the establishment of a new economic order, the creation of measures of confidence in interstate relations, and the strengthening of solidarity between the developing countries and forces of peace and progress in the world.

Cooperation between our parties and states and friendship between our peoples is developing favorably. It is our wish that your visit and the talks that take place during it bring positive results and that they well serve the further development of Polish-Angolan relations and the struggle for the peace and security of nations.

In this vein let me propose a toast:

-- to friendship between the Polish and Angolan peoples;
-- to the successful development of cooperation between our countries;
-- to close joint activity by our parties;
-- to your health and fortune, dear Comrade Dos Santos;
-- to the health and fortune of all our Angolan friends.

Dos Santos Toast

AU121346 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Apr 84 p 2

[Speech by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos at dinner in his honor at the Palace of the Council of Ministers in Warsaw on 9 April]

[Text] Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers; Comrade Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the PPR Council of State; dear comrades: Allow me, in my own name and on behalf of the delegation accompanying me, to express my satisfaction at the commencement today of an official visit of friendship to your beautiful and hospitable country. This visit is a chance to acquaint oneslef directly with Polish reality and with your country's enormous achievements in all spheres of life. Let me also express my sincere thanks for the sincere and friendly way our delegation has been greeted and for the hospitality and interest which have been shown us by the Polish authorities and people. Your attitude confirms the friendship and active solidarity between our peoples and states which made themselves known during difficult mements in our struggle against Portuguese colonialism.

We know that the Polish nation has written a page of glory in the history of its age-old battle for an independent state, and that since World War II it has built a new life on top of the ruins and vestiges of the former society of exploitation, guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism in order to satisfy the expectations of the poor workers and peasants. This struggle has contained periods of great revolutionary progress as well as periods when the achievements of the working people were threatened.

The Angolan nation has observed with great concern the difficult moments Poland has gone through in recent years, and today it admires and rejoices in the bold and intelligent way in which the Polish nation, under the farsighted leadership of its vanguard party, has overcome the destructive activity, provocation, and interference by the international reaction, which wanted Poland to separate itself from the socialist development road.

Let me also take this opportunity to pay homage in may own name and on behalf of the delegation to all the real Polish patriots and revolutionaries who sacrificed themselves in the battle against internal and external enemies in the defense of freedom, independence, and socialist development.

The resilience and heroism of the Polish people defending their achievements and their just political standpoint have earned Poland the respect, sympathy, and solidarity of all progressive forces. Just as we have done in the past, so today are we confirming our unbreachable solidarity with your nation, and we wish it the best possible success in consolidating and developing the socialist revolution.

Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski and Comrade Henryk Jablonski, dear comrades, international imperialism, incapable of halting nations' progress toward revolutionary and progressive transformations, will not halt various forms of intervention.

Here in Poland imperialism has used more subtle methods to breed confusion among the people and incite it to revolt, but these methods are Machiavellian. In other regions of the world imperialism is resorting to violence in moments of despair and agony. In our minds we still have a vivid picture of the invasion to which the peaceful nation of Grenada fell victim, as well as the murder of innocent people in Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon. Nevertheless, despite the efforts of imperialism, the political, economic, and social independence of nations is an irreversible process.

Our nation, too, is the victim of long-lasting aggression by imperialism, which is imposing a permanent state of war on us after almost 5 centuries of colonialism, and has been doing so since our young country gained independence in 1975.

Our country's geographic situation and natural resources are constantly rekindling the neocolonialist hopes of some Western powers who would like to turn Angola into a target of imperialist strategy in the southern part of Africa.

In this way, our desire to be a really independent country building a society free of exploitation of man by man clashes with imperialism's neocolonialist aims. Imperialism is availing itself of puppet allies in our region in order to maintain a constant undeclared state of martial law against our people so that a strong, resourceful, and completely independent Angola does not arise.

The Angolan people have put up a heroic and long-lasting resistance toward all imperialist plans, and they are also restructuring the country economically even though it is involved in a destructive war with the RSA.

In the 8 years of its independence, our nation has achieved notable successes in the economy, health, education, and culture. Despite the constant destruction of economic installations such as bridges, agricultural and industrial enterprises, dams, and other installations by the enemy, we can say that generally speaking our economy contains several good growth indicators.

The problem Angola must face is mainly caused by the destabilizing policy in southern Africa conducted by the Pretoria regime with the support of some Western political circles. The ultimate goal which this policy sets itself is to undermine progressive states and preserve apartheid, which is in fact the most dangerous element of the tension and instability in our region.

After its unsuccessful attempts to overthrow the governments of independent countries in the region by armed force, the RSA Government has been forced to admit that this is impossible, and right now it is striving to break its isolation by setting up a "modus vivendi" [words given in Latin] with its neighboring countries. However, as long as it does not halt the illegal occupation of Namibia and this nation does not receive its independence on the basis of Resolution 435, and as long as the apartheid regime continues, we do not believe there can be lasting peace.

The steps which have already been made to establish peace and security in this region, which are so much desired by its peoples, can only be consolidated if the RSA settles these two important problems. That is why only time will tell whether Pretoria really desires peace. As far as we are concerned, we will continue to act for the sake of peace and for the sake of a just solution to the problem of Africa.

As far as the African Continent is concerned, we generally support the consolidation of African countries' independence and the solving of conflicts through the application of appropriate UN and OAU resolutions and by making our OAU organization capable of struggling for economic emancipation by consolidating its unity and its anti-imperailist and antiapartheid core.

As far as the international situation is concerned we believe that quenching the most dangerous flames of tension and preserving peace and security in the world are of priority importance to the whole of progressive mankind. The Angolan People's Republic has expressed its opposition toward the arms race for the sake of general and complete disarmament. Only in a climate of peace, cooperation, and agreement between nations without the use of force and threat in international relations will it be possible in our opinion to conduct dialogue on a basis of equality and mutual respect, and to establish a more just and equal economic word order.

Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, dear comrades, friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between the Polish and Angolan peoples are a historic tradition. The declaration to consolidate friendship and enhance cooperation between the PPR and the Angolan People's Republic signed in 1977 during the visit of a high-level Angolan delegation to your country headed by late lamented President Agostinho Neto has become an important indicator for the economic, scientific-technological, and cultural cooperation that has been set up between our countries since our independence.

We are convinced that the results of our visit will give a new stimulus to this cooperation, and that the bonds of friendship joining our two countries will tighten even further.

Therefore I propose a toast to your health, to the health of Comrade Henryk Jablonski, and to the strengthening of solidarity between both our nations and states.

Speeches at Krakow

LD101944 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Correspondent's dispatch from Krakow]

[Text] In the morning President dos Santos arrived in a special plane, together with President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski, PZPR Central Committee Secretary Jozef Czyrek, and Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Olszowski. In the afternoon the hornored guests, together with the Angolan party and state delegation visited the concentration camp in Oswiecim-Brzezinka. At the death wall of block 11 and at the international monument to the victims of fascism President Jose Eduardo dos Santos laid flowers. In Brzezinka the guests from Angola visited the exhibition which documents the Nazi crimes.

The Angolan party and state delegation together with Henryk Jablonski, Jozef Czyrek, and Stefan Olszowski then went to the Lenin Steelworks. Here the plant's directors, Eugeniusz Pustowka, presented the history of the steelworks' construction, stressing the USSR's participation in it. He gave information on current production, pointing out the slow, daily overcoming of the crisis and showed the guests over two sections: the converter plant, the [word indistinct] rolling mill.

Then in the steelworks' administration building there was a meeting with the socio-economic aktiv of the plant. The floor was taken by the chairman of the Council of state, Henyk Jablonski.

[Begin Jablonski recording] Our dear guests' stay in Krakow is short. The party and state delegation of the People's Republic of Angola is led by Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the well-known and respected fighter for the freedom of the peoples of Africa, and for the independence of his country. The stay allows us, however, to show how this former Polish capital city merges into one inseparable whole the past and the present.

Alongside a city full of magnificent historic monuments, the seat of the first Polish dynasty, alongside one of the oldest universities in central Europe, one which has been making a great contribution since the 14th century to the culture and science of not only Poland, a modern industrial center has arisen, a pioneering construction, transforming People's Poland by its economic and social structure. [end recording]

Professor Jablonski spoke about the prospect of this year's 40th anniversary celebrations of People's Poland; about the respect which is due to those generations which built that Poland. Talking then about the present day, he spoke about the complicated international situation;

[Begin Jablonski recording] The main factor of peace in the contemporary world remains the policy of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist states. They have submitted constructive proposals many times, which aim at a return to the policy of detente, the halting of the arms race, and a transition to the development of mutually advantageous cooperation. The Warsaw Pact states have proposed a halt to the production of nuclear weapons and then a gradual elimination of their stockpiles. The implementation of that proposal would free humanity from the nightmare of nuclear war. The Soviet Union gave an expression of good will and unilaterally undertook not to be the first to use that weapon. The proposals of the socialist states contained in the Prague declaration of 5 January 1983, concerning the conclusion of a treaty on mutual renunciation of the use of military force and on the maintenance of peaceful relations between the states belonging to the Warsaw Pact and to NATO, were not accepted either. The preservation of and respect for the realities of contemporary Europe are of supreme significance for Poland, and it must also be said that only a strong, independent, and socialist Poland can contribute to the preservation of peace and security on our continent, a Poland that constitutes a permament unit of the socialist community.

Esteemed comrade president, Poland has always actively supported the struggle of the peoples of Africa for national and social independence. In the UN forum we have firmly opposed all forms of colonialism and neocolonialism. Our opposition and condemnation were aroused by all manifestations of racism and the policy of apartheid pursued by the RSA Government. We have consistently supported and supoort the appropriate decisions by the United Nations and particularly Resolution 435 of the Security Council in favor of the immediate granting of independence to Namibia. We oppose the use of those regions by the forces of imperialism as a neocolonialist bridgehead for the struggle against the progressive governments of the independent states of Africa. Our foreign policy priorities include the development of all-round relations with the developing countries. Among them, Polish-Angolan relations occupy a special place. They are based on long years of political and economic cooperation. Our two nations are linked by the joint will to live in peace and work for the good of the nation, by a friendship which grew out of the common struggle against racism, fascism, and the policy of apartheid. [end recording]

The floor was then taken by the Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA - Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola:

[Begin Dos Santos recording fading into Polish translation and report] It (?gives me) great pleasure to be in your steelworks, to make contact and see how the comrades are working. I have been looking at your country with great interest. We have visited the musuem devoted to the victims of fascism; we have seen how that terrible machine which served to destroy the peoples of Europe worked.

Speaking about his own country, President dos Santos said: We are a young state and we are a poor state, without great resources and we have brought our solidarity here to you.

We have listened with great interest to the information about how you want to overcome your difficult situation. They are valuable comments to us. We are fighting, too. At the moment we are at a different stage of struggle from Poland. We have only just gained our independence. We are only just becoming consolidated. We are fighting against neo-colonialism's thirst for conquest. I have presented some problems in the talks with the chairman of the Council of State, Henryk Jablonski: poverty, hunger, unemployment, lack of medical care. Alongside that struggle, we are waging an armed struggle. It is imperialism's aim to reconquer the People's Republic of Angola.

In the final part of his speech President dos Santos returned to contacts with Poland. He (?stated) that the principles of Marxism and Leninism and the meetings to date promote closer contacts, and that the members of our delegations are conducting mutually advantageous talks. We have still not tapped all the possibilities. We are sure that despite the difficulties being experienced by our (?countries) we will find a joint road to closer contacts [end reconrding]

Just before 1800 the esteemed guests departed by plane for Warsaw.

Documents Exchanged

LD112323 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] The party and state delegation from the Peoples Republic of Angola, led by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, visited Warsaw old town this morning. In the historical museum, the guests saw the film "A Jednak Warszawa" and visited the royal castle. The castle's director, Professor Aleksander Gieysztor, welcomed the president of Angola and acquainted him with the history of the castle.

In the afternoon, at the PZPR Central Committee, Polish-Angolan plenary talks began, chaired by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Jose Eduardo dos Santos. Tomorrow at 1030, Polish radio and television in first programs will transmit relays from the ceremonial farewell of the Angolan delegation.

The result of the talks is the signing of documents concerning Polish-Angolan cooperation in various fields. An exchange of ratification documents was made on an agreement concluded between the PRR and the Angolan People's Republic. The document expresses conviction that further development and deepening of friendly relations and cooperation between the people of Poland and Angola, initiated during the period of struggle for national independence of Angola, is in the interest of both states and serve the cause of world peace and understanding between nations.

Visit Ends

LD121230 Warsaw PAP in English 1124 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Warsaw 12 April -- At 11:00 a.m. Warsaw time, the party and state delegation of the Angolan People's Republic, headed by chairman of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labour Party, Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos left Poland. At the Warsaw Okecie Airport, the delegation was seen off by PUWP CC First Secretary, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, General of the Army Wojciech Jaruzelski, and President of Poland's Council of State Henryk Jablonski.

FINANCE MINISTER MEETS WITH WESTERN BANKERS

LD130454 Warsaw PAP in English 2023 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Warsaw 12 April -- Poland's Minister of Finance Stanislaw Nieckarz met here today with representatives of the international economic committee of Western banks, headed by Gabriel Eichler of the Bank of America, to discuss Poland's economic and financial situation. They showed interest in problems of Poland's balance of payments and servicing foreign debts, as well as problems of this country's internal financial equilibrium and the introduction of economic reform.

REACTION TO SOVIET OLYMPIC COMMITTEE PROTEST

LD112029 Warsaw PAP in English 1522 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Warsaw 11 April -- Commenting on a statement by the Soviet Olympic Committee disclosing facts of violating the Olympic principles by the organizer of the Olympics in Los Angeles, the government daily RZECZPOSPOLITA wrote:

"If a discriminating campaign against the participation of socialist countries is conducted noisily throughout the U.S. already today, what will it look like in three months' time? How can beautiful sports strife take place in such an 'olympian atmosphere'?", the paper opined and went on to say: "Perhaps, the International Olympic Committee will obtain some additonal guarantees from U.S. authorities, which will create the conditions for observing the Olympic principles, also outside the stadiums and at least along the southern section of the U.S. Pacific coast. The Olympics are not only an effort of muscles and the deftness of sportsmen alone but also a concept of noble competition without chauvinism, brutal shooting or political blackmail. This is exclusively what we would like to expect," RZECZPOSPOLITA remarked.

MARGOT HONECKER VISITS BOLESLAWIEC SCHOOL

LD130618 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Excerpt] The pupils and teachers of Primary School No 8 in Boleslawiec, well-known in Poland for their original upbringing methods, had a guest today: GDR Minister of Education and Upbringing Margot Honecker. Accompanied by Polish Minister of Education and Upbringing Boleslaw Faron and the administrators of Jelenia Gora Voivodship, Mrs Honecker became acquainted with the school's achievements in the sphere of teaching and upbringing.

CSSR DEPUTY PREMIER MEETS WITH STATE OFFICIALS

LD112306 Warsaw PAP in English 2041 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Warsaw 11 Apr -- Chairman of Czechoslovak [word indistinct] commission for technological and [word indistinct] development Vice Premier Jaromir Obzina and Poland's Minister of Science, Higher Education and Technology Benon Miskiewicz held talks here today on the methods of controlling the education and technology in both countries. The sides appraised the state of scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries and discussed the directions of further development of cooperation till 1990. Also today the Czechoslovak guest met with Poland's Vice Premier Janusz Obodowski to exchange opinions on broadening and increasing the effectiveness of Polish-Czechoslovak scientific and technical cooperation.

FIRST BUCHAREST REPORT OF CHERNENKO ELECTION

AU111737 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] TASS announces that the USSR Supreme Soviet, which was elected on 4 March, met today in its first session. During the joint session of the two Supreme Soviet chambers -- the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities -- Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was unanimously elected chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. At Konstantin Chernenko's proposal, the Supreme Soviet reappointed Nikolay Tikhonov as chairman of the Council of Ministers and entrusted him with the task of advancing to the Supreme Soviet the proposal on the composition of the Soviet Government. The Supreme Soviet session proceedings continue.

RCP MESSAGE TO HONDURAN CP ON 30TH ANNIVERSARY

AU120953 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Apr 84 p 4

[Text] To the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Honduras:

On behalf of the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, we would like to convey to you and the Honduran Communists and working people warm congratulations and wishes for new successes, as well as friendly greetings and an expression of our feelings of militant solidarity, on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Honduran Communist Party.

The RCP and the working people of the Socialist Republic of Romania follow with great interest the activities carried out by your party which, from its very establishment, has been struggling to fulfill the vital aspirations of the Honduran masses for democracy, social progress, and independent development, and to consolidate and defend national independence and sovereignty.

We take this opportunity to reaffirm our desire to continuously expand and develop the relations of friendship, cooperation, and solidarity between our parties, relations based on mutual esteem, trust, and respect. We hope that these relations will serve the interests of the two parties, countries, and peoples, the solidarity of all anti-imperialist forces, and the cause of detente, understanding, cooperation, and peace in the world.

RCP Central Committee

CEAUSESCU CABLES CONDOLENCES TO KIM IL-SONG

AU120926 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Apr 84 p 3

[Text] To Comrade Kim Il-song, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] and president of the DPRK, Pyongyang:

I would like to convey my feelings of profound compassion to you, and through you to the bereaved family, in connection with the death of Comrade O Paek-yong, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, member of the Central People's Committee, army general, member of the Military Commission of the WPK Central Committee, and deputy chairman of the Defense Committee.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

COMMUNIQUE ON DOS SANTOS 6-9 APRIL VISIT

AU121220 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Apr 84 p 3

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, paid an official friendly visit, as head of a party-state delegation, to the Socialist Republic of Romania from 6-9 April 1984.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, conducted official talks in a cordial atmosphere of mutual understanding and trust. During the talks, the two sides thoroughly examined ways and means of promoting relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Angola and exchanged views on current international issues.

The talks were attended for the Romanian side by: Comrades Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy prime minister of the government; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Ion Stoian, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee; Vasile Pungan, RCP Central Committee member and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Nicolae Eremia, president of the Romanian Foreign Trade Bank; and Marin Iliescu, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania in Luanda.

For the Angolan side by: Comrades Afonso Domingos Van-Dunem Mbinda, member of the Central Committee for foreign affairs of the MPLA-Labor Party; Paulo Teixeira Jorge, member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and minister of foreign affairs; secretary of state for cooperation; Mario Alfredo da Fonseca Sotto Maior Pizarro, deputy governor of the National Bank of Angola; and Francisco Romao de Oliveira e Silva, ambassador.

I

Examining the development stage of relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Angola, the two presidents expressed satisfaction with progress recorded in constantly strengthening friendship, militant solidarity, and cooperation between their countries and peoples in the spirit of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed in Luanda on 14 April 1979 and on the basis of the understandings concluded between the party and state leaderships of the two countries. In this context, the two sides stressed the positive development of cooperation at a political, economic, sociocultural, and other levels in their common interests; they also stressed intensified Romanian-Angolan cooperation aimed at national independence, security, and international understanding. The two presidents reasserted the determination by their countries and peoples to continue efforts aimed at deepening that cooperation.

Stressing the particular importance of economic cooperation and trade for generally developing relations between the two countries and peoples and taking into consideration the extensive possibilities available in their national economies and priorities of their programs on socioeconomic development, the two heads of state recommended that the competent Romanian and Angolan bodies act to increase and diversify trade exchanges and to establish tangible goals for developing production sharing and cooperation in the energy, oil, mining, agricultural, and fishery fields, as well as in wood processing, industrial constructions, and cadre training.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the People's Republic of Angola valued the results of the fourth session of the Joint Commission for Economic, Industrial, and Technical Cooperation recently held in Bucharest and decided that the competent bodies in the two countries adopt the necessary measures to appropriately implement the understandings concluded.

To strengthen the framework of promoting economic relations between Romania and Angola, an agreement was signed between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the People's Republic of Angola on civil aviation and an agreement between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the People's Republic of Angola on sea navigation.

The RCP secretary general and the chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party highly valued cooperation between the RCP and the MPLA-Labor Party and stressed the need to develop this cooperation to strengthen the relations of friendship and solidarity between the two countries and peoples.

The two leaders reasserted their determination to strengthen relations, contacts, and cooperation between the RCP and the MPLA-Labor Party, and, for this purpose, to give an impetus to exchanges of delegations, information, and documentation on the political, ideological, socioeconomic, and cultural activity of the two parties.

For this purpose, a protocol on cooperation between the RCP and the MPLA-Labor Party also stressed the significance of relations between trade union, youth, women's, and other mass organizations and the important role played by those relations in expanding the exchange of experience and achieving increasingly closer ties between the two peoples.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Jose Eduardo dos Santos decided that contacts and meetings between representatives of the two contacts and meetings between representatives of the two countries at government and parliamentary level, between bodies and organizations in the field of education, science, culture, and mass media should be expanded and stressed the usefulness of regular consultations between the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the two countries.

II

Examining the complex problems of the current international situation, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the People's Republic of Angola expressed their deep concern for the grave tension that has been reached in interstate relations as a result of the escalation of the arms race, the use and threat of force, interference and intervention into the domestic affairs of other countries, the conflicts and wars in various parts of the world, and as a result of denying the peoples' right to self-determination and to independently choosing their own socioeconomic development road, of lack of significant progress in resolving the problems of the developing countries, and of the prolonged crisis of the world economy.

In connection with this situation that threatens international peace and security and deeply affects the peoples' supreme interests, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Jose Eduardo dos Santos believe that firm and urgent measures are necessary to halt the trend toward confrontation and war, to promote a policy of detente, respect for national independence, and peace and cooperation among nations.

The President of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the President of the People's Republic of Angola believe that strengthening national independence is an essential factor for promoting socioeconomic progress, for developing international economic cooperation on the basis of equal rights and mutual advantage, for eliminating the imperialist, colonialist, and neocolonialist policy.

The presidents of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Angola reasserted their firm conviction that halting the arms race, achieving practical and effective measures for general disarmament, and primarily nuclear disarmament, and establishing a military balance not by accumulating new weapons, but by reducing existing ones to the lowest possible level constitutes the key problem of current international relations on which peace, security, and mankind's progress depend.

In this context, they believe that it is necessary to immediately proceed to the general and total prohibition of nuclear experiments, to stopping production and gradually cutting back on stockpiles of nuclear weapons up to their complete elimination, to prohibiting the use of nuclear weapons, prohibiting the production of new types and systems of mass destruction weapons, to reducing military expenditures, eliminating military bases, creating nuclear-free and peace zones in various parts of the world, and to dissolving military pacts.

The two presidents stressed that the financial resources resulting from cutting back on military expenditures should be used to solve the problems of each country and especially to assist the developing countries to accelerate their socioeconomic progress.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola, expressed their great concern for the very grave situation created in Europe following the deployment of new nuclear missiles, a fact that intensifies the arms race and increases the danger for the outbreak of a new world war, which would inevitably be a nuclear war, with catastrophic consequences for all the peoples in Europe and throughout the world, and endangering the very existence of peoples and life on our planet. The two presidents believe that it is necessary to halt the deployment of U.S. intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe, that the USSR should renounce the announced countermeasures and that, on this basis, the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva should be resumed to achieve appropriate agreements and understandings that will finally lead to freeing Europe from any kind of nuclear weapons.

They believe that it is of great importance to create denuclearized zones in the Balkans, in northern Europe, and in other parts of the continent.

The two leaders stressed the great significance they attach to the Stockholm conference and that they seem it necessary to immediately proceed to a real dialogue between the 35 participating countries so as to agree on tangible and effective measures of trust and security, and disarmament in Europe, so that the conference may end with positive results and so that it is up to the expectations of peoples in Europe and throughout the world.

Examining the situation in Africa, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Jose Eduardo dos Santos stressed the assertion of the will of the African peoples and countries to strengthen their national independence, to deepen economic cooperation between themselves, and to consolidate their unity of action. The two presidents appealed to the international community to support and be in solidarity with the efforts made by southern African countries aimed at their socioeconomic progress, at ensuring the respect for their sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity, and against attempts by South Africa to destabilize them.

The two leaders stressed that South Africa must fully comply with its commitment to withdraw its troops from southern Angola, must withdraw its support for antigovernment elements servicing Pretoria's interests, and must cease its aggressions against neighboring states.

The two presidents expressed the view that the diplomatic efforts made by the Government of the People's Republic of Angola to defend its sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity, to achieve military disengagement, and to bring about the complete withdrawal of South African troops from Angola's territory are part of the Angolan people's efforts to consolidate the achievements of the Angolan revolution along the path of socioeconomic development.

The Romanian and Angolan presidents highlighted the urgent need to ensure Namibia's independence and the right of the Namibian people to independently choose their system of future development, in keeping with their legitimate aspirations and interests. They reaffirmed the militant solidarity of the two countries with and their full support for the just struggle of the Namibian people led by South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO] , their sole legitimate representative. Similarly, both presidents stressed that all possible efforts must be made at an international level and efficient measures must be implemented, under UN aegis, to permit Namibia to gain its independence without delay, on the basis of Resolution 435 of the Security Council.

The two leaders emphasized the need to eliminate apartheid and the policy of racial discrimination from South Africa, those being inhuman practices unanimously condemned in thw world.

The two presidents stressed the important role that the OAU can play in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid, as well as the actions that the organization is undertaking to devise political solutions to conflicts and tension in Africa; they recommend that the organization increase its contribution to settling the complex political, economic, and social problems facing the African countries, and to their efforts to secure a free, peaceful, and independent development. They emphasized the particularly important role played by the OAU in strengthening economic cooperation among African countries, a cooperation designed to consolidate their political and economic independence.

Reasserting their countries' support for the principle of solving all interstate disputes exclusively through peaceful means, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Jose Eduardo dos Santos expressed the belief that that is the only basis on which to settle theconflicts in the Middle East, Asia, Central America, and other parts of the world.

Expressing their concern about the mounting tension and worsening situation in the Middle East, which threaten international peace and security, the two presidents reasserted their conviction that a lasting, just, and comprehensive peace in the Middle East can only be achieved through Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, through implementation of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and independent statehood, and through guaranteeing the security of all states in the area. They stressed that political and diplomatic endeavors must be continued to settle the problem of the Palestinian people in keeping with their interests and aspirations. Along its line they highlighted the importance of convening an international conference, under UN aegis, on the Palestinian problem, a conference that should be attended by the interested sides including the PLO, as well as other countries that can contribute to the peace process in the Middle East. They stressed the need for strengthening Palestinian national unity around the PLO with a view to fulfilling the legitimate aspirations of the Palestinian people as soon as possible.

The two heads of state expressed the view that everything possible should be done to consolidate the cease-fire in Lebanon and to achieve national reconciliation among all political forces in that country they also stressed that further steps must be taken to bring about the unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Lebanon and to conclude appropriate agreements and accords ensuring the independence, sovereignty, national unity, and territorial integrity of Lebanon, and providing conditions in which the Lebanese people can solve their internal problems by themselves without any foreign interference.

Highlighting the enormous losses of life and the great material damage caused by the continued war between Iran and Iraq and the danger posed to peace in the area, the Romanian and Angolan presidents stressed that military actions must cease, troops must be pulled inside national borders, and negotiations must begin with a view to peacefully settling the conflict between the two states, in keeping with the two peoples' interests to live in peace and good-neighborliness.

Referring to the grave consequences of increasing international economic instability, of the persistence of the economic, energy, and monetary-financial crises, and of the continuation of underdevelopment in vast areas of the world for all the countries, the two presidents expressed the view that eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new world economic order are vital for peace and for national security.

Along this line they agreed that it is decisively important to extensively promote international economic cooperation by abolishing protectionist measures, setting selling prices for raw materials that are rewarding for the producers and fair for the buyers, devising special programs to help developing countries in the areas of agriculture, industry, transports, and so forth, ensuring a substantial transfer of modern technology to those countries in advantageous conditions and helping them train national cadres, and promoting economic cooperation among developing countries.

The two presidents believe that resolute steps must be taken to solve the problem of the foreign debts of developing countries and to establish practical means of reducing and stabilizing interest rates at reasonable levels, and to facilitate preferential international credits for those countries.

Noting with concern that negotiations held so far at the United Nations and in other international forums have failed to produce significant results of a nature to eliminate obstacles from the developing countries' path to economic progress and to promote their more rapid development, the two presidents highlighted that global negotiations must immediately begin on the basis of constructive political will, with the participation of all countries, and in keeping with their legitimate interests.

Presidents Nicolae Ceauswscu and President Jose Eduardo dos Santos believe that the United Nations is the most suitable venue for multilateral negotiations and for finding political solutions to all international problems. In order to attain those objectives, the two heads of state believe that steps must be taken to enhance the role and efficiency of the organization for consolidating peace and security, promoting development and cooperation, peacefully settling interstate conflicts and disputes, democraticizing the UN structures and expanding its activities, and for adapting it to the current requirements and realities of the international community.

Along this line, the two presidents praised the adoption of a declaration on peacefully settling interstate conflicts at the United Nations, and stressed that the organization should establish a permanent body for good offices, mediation, and conciliation.

The Romanian and Angolan presidents reaffirmed their conviction that all the states without exception must actively and equally participate in solving problems of general interest. They believe that the small- and medium-sized countries and the developing countries must play a more significant role in debating and solving international issues. Thus, they highlighted the importance of the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and neocolonialism, and for peace, security, and national independence, for halting the arms race and achieving disarmament, and for establishing a new world economic order.

The two presidents spoke out for intensifying their bilateral cooperation in the international arena, at the United Nations and its expert institutions, and within the Group of 77 and the Nonaligned Movement, with a view to enhancing their contribution to settling major international issues and promoting peace and cooperation in the world.

III

During their visit, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and the Angolan delegation toured economic and social points of interest in Bucharest and in Prahova and Brasov Counties.

On behalf of himself and his delegation, the Angolan president expressed profound gratitude for the warm cordiality and hospitality extended to them everywhere as a sign of the friendship and solidarity existing between the two parties, countries, and peoples.

The Romanian and Angolan presidents expressed complete satisfaction with the latest Romanian-Angolan summit meeting, with the talks, and with the agreements concluded, and expressed their trust that it will make a new and valuable contribution to expanding the relations of friendship and close cooperation between their two countries, in the interests and for the benefit of the Romanian and Angolan peoples and of the cause of peace, independent development, progress, and cooperation in the world. The two heads of state expressed the view that the results of this visit once again verified the particular importance of summit meetings for mapping out the course of development of the Romanian-Angolan relations.

Comrade Jose Eduardo do Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola invited Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu to pay an official friendship visit to the People's Republic of Angola. The invitation was accepted with pleasure; the date of the visit will be fixed later through diplomatic channels.

Bucharest, 9 April 1984

SENATE VOTES AGAINST REAGAN'S NICARAGUAN POLICY

LD122114 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The defeat of Reagan's policy in the Senate is the topic of our foreign political commentary. The U.S. Senate voted with a large majority for a resolution asking the government to end its secret war against Nicaragua. Here is Milika Sundic:

At a time when the two Democratic candidates are fighting for the presidential nomination -- in which it is becoming increasingly clear that Walter Mondale will be Ronald Reagan's most likely challenger -- there has been a real revolt in the Senate against Reagan's policy in Central America. Observers view this as the White House's greatest defeat in the last 3 and 1/2 years. The resolution just adopted calls for a ban on the use of state resources to plan, execute, or support the mining of Nicaragua's ports and territorial waters. The fact that Democratic senators -- primarily Edward Kennedy -- were the intiators of the discussion in the Senate, suprised no one. The surprise was the fact that 41 Republicans voted for the above resolution, along with 43 Democrats.

The U.S. intelligence agency, the CIA, failed to defend or deny the charges made against it. This also represents a forceful blow against the Reagan administration and his intentions to continue offering aid to Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. Reagan is directly accused of bypassing the Senate and the House of Representatives in his foreign policy moves, and the mining of Nicaraguan ports is seen as a flagrant violation of international law. The Senate resolution -- which was adopted by the enormous majority of 84 to 12 -- is not binding, but as Edward Kennedy said after the vote, this is the Senate's first step toward stopping Reagan's secret war in Nicaragua. The second step could be a vote in the House of Representatives on granting more than $20 million in aid to Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. The Senate vote coincides with Nicaragua's complaint against the United States to the International Court of Justice in The Hague and the U.S. Government's refusal to recognize the International Court's jurisdiction in the dispute over the mining of Nicaraguan waters. The U.S. refusal is interpreted throughout the world, as well as in the United States, as recognition of the justification of Nicaragua's complaints.

Following the Senate, the House of Representatives is also due to discuss the mining of Nicaraguan ports. Here the Democrats are in the majority. It is not difficult to predict the outcome of the debate for, as we have already said, the Democrats initiated the debate in the Senate, which is dominated by Republicans, whose votes were decisive in the vote on the resolution banning the use of state resources in the secret war against Nicaragua.

Less than a week ago, Reagan, in a speech in Georgetown, strongly criticized Congress, accusing it of excessive interference in government policy. In this way the failure of the U.S. Marines' mission in Beirut, along with everything else, has been ascribed to Congress. Now, however, the congressmen have had their revenge, by asking Reagan to account for his actions. This revenge is very inconvenient, and it will probably not end here. Perhaps it will not influence, at least not crucially, the impending trial of strength between Reagan and the Democratic candidate, although it is noticeable that Reagan's chances are becoming increasingly uncertain.

Foreign Secretariat Statement

LD130348 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1628 GMT 12 Apr 84

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, April 12 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia has expressed serious concern over the intensified military and other pressures on non-aligned Nicaragua.

A Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat spokesman noted in a statement for the press today (Thursday) that such pressures are endangering the independence and sovereignty of Nicaragua and leading to a further aggravation of tension in Central America, with unforeseeable consequences to peace in the region and beyond.

"The mining of Nicaraguan waters and ports as an act of state terrorism constitutes an attack on one of the fundamental principles of international law -- the freedom of sea navigation -- and it should be vigorously condemned by the international community, irrespective of who the perpetrators are," the spokesman, Zeljko Jeglic, stated.

Ambassador Jeglic said that Yugoslavia, abiding by the principles of its non-aligned foreign policy, resolutely condemns such practices and stresses the need for the non-aligned and other peaceloving countries to make further efforts within the UN and other international forums for finding the ways of settling the problems in Central America.

Such a settlement is possible on the basis of "respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all peoples in this region, and for their right to free and independent development," the Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat spokesman specified. He emphasized that on this occasion, too, Yugoslavia expresses its full support to the Contadora Group's effort for finding a peaceful settlement of problems of the region.

LCY DELEGATION VISITS WASHINGTON, NEW YORK

LD130520 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1900 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] New York, April 12 (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, headed by member of the L.C.Y. Central Committee Presidency Dimce Belovski, arrived today, Thursday, in New York, the last stop of its U.S. visit. Earlier in Washington, the delegation had talks at the State Department and met with prominent Republican and Democratic members of both houses of the Congress. During the brief stay in New York, members of the delegation visited the editorial offices of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Later, they discussed the development of economic cooperation between the two countries with Yugoslav business and trade representatives in New York.

Meets Officials, Businessmen

LD131044 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0944 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] New York, April 13 (TANJUG) -- In the talks between a delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) and prominent Democratic and Republican congressmen and State Department officials, mutual wish was expressed for the promotion of relations between Yugoslavia and the United States in all the fields of common interest.

Such atmosphere characterised the LCY delegation's 12-day visit to the U.S. at the invitation of the Republican and Democratic National Committees and within the framework of continuation of political dialogue. The delegation, headed by LCY Central Committee Presidency member Dimce Belovski, also had a number of meetings with prominent figures in the public and cultural life of Seattle, Los Angeles, San Francisco and New York, as well as with prominent Americans of Yugoslav origin.

In New York, the delegation talked with Yugoslav business representatives on the trends in Yugoslav-U.S. trade and the possibilities for the [word indistinct] strengthening of Yugoslav-U.S. economic cooperation.

CEAUSESCU BEGINS WORKING, FRIENDLY VISIT 12 APR

Ceausescu, Spiljak Toasts

LD122032 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1414 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Karadjordjevo, 12 Apr (TANJUG) -- Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, held a formal luncheon in Karadjordjevo today in honor of Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania and general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, and his wife Elena, who began a working and friendly visit to Yugoslavia today.

At the luncheon, Presidents Spiljak and Ceausescu exchanged toasts. Also present at the luncheon were Ali Sukrija, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Milenko Bojanic, federal secretary for foreign trade; Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and Milos Meloski, SFRY ambassador to Romania; and the members of the Romanian delegation Ion Stoian, secretary of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade; and Dimutru Popa, Romanian ambassador to the SFRY.

Talks Held, Dinner Hosted

LD122042 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1929 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Karadjordjevo, 12 Apr (TANJUG) -- Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, held talks this afternoon in Karadjordjevo on cooperation and relations between the two countries. Taking part in the talks on the Yugoslav side were Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Milenko Janic, federal secretary for foreign trade; Milos Melovski, SFRY ambassador to Romania and other officials. Taking part on the Romanian side were Elena Ceausescu; Ion Stoian, secretary of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee; Stefan Andrei; minister of foreign affairs; Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade; and Dimutru Popa, Romanian ambassador to the SFRY.

President Spiljak welcomed President Ceausescu and expressed his pleasure at meeting him again following the talks they had in November last year in Bucharest. This is a reflection, he said, of the continuity of overall Yugoslav-Romanian cooperation and good-neighborly relations, which are positively developing in all respects.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked him for his welcome and stressed that relations are good and friendly. In this context the placed emphasis on economic relations and the importance of their further development, expressing Romania's strong interest in promoting both commodity exchange and higher forms of cooperation, particularly industrial cooperation and specialization.

The Romanian head of state underlined the particular interest of Romania in developing such forms of cooperation in the chemical industry, metallurgy, machine building and other branches. Both sides in the talks emphasized that the visit of President Ceausescu will stimulate the further development of economic cooperation between the two countries. The Mixed Committee for Yugoslav-Romanian Economic, Scientific-Technological and Cultural Cooperation was given the task of working out concrete proposals for expanding this cooperation. During the talks President Ceausescu proposed that the two countries place their future economic cooperation on a long-term, stable, and balanced footing.

President Spiljak was of the opinion that economic cooperation between the two countries could be broader and more varied, and he underlined Yugoslavia's readiness to develop cooperation with Romania on such a basis. Both sides emphasized the usefulness and importance of direct links between the work organizations of the two countries with the aim of expanding and improving economic cooperation.

President Nicolae Ceausescu acquainted the members of the Yugoslav delegation with Romania's economic development plans, and President Spiljak informed him of the implementation of economic stabilization in Yugoslavia.

Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, gave a dinner in Karadjordjevo after the talks in honor of Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party.

VIDIC MEETS GREEK SOCIALIST, COMMUNIST OFFICIALS

LD130835 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1745 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Athens, April 12 (TANJUG) -- Member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency Dobrivoje Vidic met today (Thursday) in the Athens headquarters of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) with PASOK Central Committee Executive Committee member and Minister of Public Works Akis Tsokhatzopoulos. They talked on topical issues concerning cooperation and security in the Balkans and the Mediterranean and established that the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) and the Panhellenic Socialist Movement share very close views on those issues. Vidic and Tsokhatzopoulos also talked on LCY-PASOK cooperation and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Greece, especially in the fields of economy, culture, and tourism.

Dobrivoje Vidic and members of the visiting LCY delegation also met today with members of the Greek Communist Party innermost leadership -- Secretary of the Central Committee's Political Commission Antonios Brilakos, Executive Bureau member Angelos Diamantopoulos and Central Committee member Takis Trikas.

In the ensuing friendly talk, they exchanged views on the development of cooperation between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Communist Party of Greece and the current international situation. They also discussed preparations for the conference of progressive parties and movements of the Mediterranean due in June in Belgrade.

LCY, KKE Pledge Cooperation

LD130838 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2119 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Athens, April 12 (TANJUG) -- The League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Communist Party of Greece [KKE] have pledged for the promotion of mutual cooperation and have supported all initiatives for the strengthening of peace, security and cooperation in international relations.

During the talks here today (Thursday) between member of the LCY Central Committee Presidency Dobrivoje Vidic and First Secretary of the Communist Party of Greece Harilaos Florakis, the initiative for turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone of peace and coperation was also upheld. The importance of the initiatives for strengthening security and cooperation in the Mediterranean and, in particular, of a forthcoming conference in Belgrade next June of progressive parties and movements of this region was also pointed out by both sides.

As part of his talks with the representatives of Greek progressive parties, Vidic today also met with a senior functionary of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK), Minister of Public Works Akis Tsokhatzopoulos.

MEXICAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION MEETS VLAJKOVIC

LD120935 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1415 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Apr (TANJUG) -- Radovan Vlajkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, received the parliamentary delegation of the United Mexican States led by Antonio Riva Palacio, secretary of the Grand Commission of the Mexican Senate, in the Palace of the Federation today. The delegation is visiting our country at the invitation of the SFRY Assembly.

In cordial and friendly talks they discussed possibilities for promoting cooperation between the two countries and topical international questions of mutual interest. Particular attention was devoted to the efforts of the Contadora Group, which Yugoslavia wholeheartedly supports, to find a peaceful solution to the crisis in Central America. Also taking part in the talks were Francisco Lopez Camara, Mexico's ambassador to the SFRY, and Aslan Fazlija, president of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly.

SPILJAK, DOS SANTOS EXCHANGE DINNER TOASTS

LD040222 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1646 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Apr (TANJUG) -- Replying to the toast proposed by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola, Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, said: "Comrade President, the meeting with you rests on the long and precious tradition of Yugoslav-Angolan relations and cooperation. Our friendship already started at the time of your struggle for freedom and independence, at the time when your heroic people and sacrifices inspired courage and motivation in other, still oppressed nations of Africa. The closeness of our peoples is a reflection not only of common determination to follow and fight for full implementation of principles and policy of nonalignment, but also of the authenticity of liberation struggles which our peoples, each under its own specific and different historical conditions, have waged.

"I also want to mention on this occasion the meetings between President Tito and President Neto, which gave our relations a lasting basis for constant strengthening of our friendship and cooperation, mutual respect, and understanding.

"We proceed from the same conviction that every country has a right to freely and independently decide the paths of its political, social, and economic development. Yugoslavia and Angola, each depending on its own conditions, have chosen the courses of development which are essentially part of their national independence.

"When one considers the efforts that you had to constantly make to defend the heritage of your own revolution, then the achievements of the Angolan people, led by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Party of Labor, the socioeconomic transformation of the country, is worthy of highest esteem. We in Yugoslavia closely follow your development. We are prepared, as we have been thus far, to (?give wholehearted support) to your efforts.

"Many results of our bilateral cooperation give us cause for satisfaction, but also point to the need to persistently strive to ensure that our possibilities and needs complement each other even better. We still have much use for fresh contents and forms of longer-term cooperation, especially in economic, scientific-technological and educational-cultural fields, in the field of information and in other forms of mutually beneficial cooperation. During our talks today, we again confirmed that such preoccupatations are equally close to us."

Speaking on the international situation, Mika Spiljak said: "Particularly numerous are the threats to peace, security, and development on the African Continent. They hinder the African peoples on their path to full political and economic emancipation. Africa's problems call for the support and understanding of the whole international community, but without interference [words indistinct]. Africa is also traditionally the biggest mainstay of nonalignment. This is what imparts even greater value to efforts toward strengthening the unity and action capability of the OAU, the authentic representative of the interests and aspirations of African peoples.

"It goes without saying that the situation in the region in which your country lies occupies a particular place in all this. We have no doubts when it comes to condemning the racist policy of Pretoria, its years-long illegal occupation of Namibia and its acts of aggression against neighboring countries. For us, the struggle against apartheid and racial discrimination is the struggle for the dignity of mankind in general. The racist incursions into the territory of Angola and massacres of innocent population are arousing deep indignation and condemnation in Yugoslavia.

"Yugoslavia strives for the realization of Namibia's independence without delay and conditions, on the basis of the United Nations plan, from which stems our comprehensive support for your country and other front-line countries and to the South-West African People's Organization as the only legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

"I make use of this opportunity again to stress that we consider the preservation of nonaligned Angola's independence and territorial integrity to be not only of vital interest to the Angolan people, who justifiably enjoy the broadest international support -- and in this respect Yugoslavia, as well, will always be on the side of the people of Angola -- but also to be one of the prerequisites of stability, trust, and cooperation in the sensitive areas of southern Africa. It is in this light that we view the actions which your country is embarking on in order to consolidate the gains of its freedom and independence and nonaligned position and in order to create conditions for progress in peace and security. In this respect, we also hold in high esteem and support the efforts made by other countries of the region."

"All this serves to emphasize," Spiljak stressed, "the extent to which the principles of nonalignment, peaceful coexistence, and cooperation and an equal footing are also vital for the whole world. They contain solutions to the accumulated international problems. Consequently, our activities both as nonaligned countries and as developing countries must be motivated more than ever before by the conviction that it is necessary to build new, more equitable political and economic relations.

"Nonaligned countries' actions, in keeping with the UN Charter and the principles on which our policy is based, can make a major contribution to settling problems and the hotbeds of crisis in the world. Likewise, the intensification of our mutual economic cooperation and the reliance on our own resources represent an important factor in the struggle for the new economic order.

"These are major tasks. Cooperation between Yugoslavia and Angola -- bilateral and within the Nonaligned Movement -- facilitates the joint efforts which the nonaligned are making in order to carry out these tasks. I am convinced that our meeting will help make this contribution an even greater one," Spiljak said at the end.

Replying to the toast, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola and chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party, said that the friendship and solidarity which the LCY Central Committee and the Yugoslav people had shown represented obvious proof of the traditionally excellent relations between the two peoples, parties, and governments.

"I am sure that during our stay we shall also have an opportunity to acquaint ourselves with some of the most characteristic moments of your glorious antifascist struggle, which was majestically led by Josip Broz Tito and which enabled the peoples of Yugoslavia to exercise their inalienable right to resolutely take to the road of development based on social justice and equality," said Dos Santos. He added: "There is no doubt that Josip Broz Tito was the key architect of these achievements and that his theoretical and practical contribution to the revolutionary movement, to nonaligned countries, and to the liberation struggle of the oppressed and exploited peoples is inestimable."

During the Angolan people's liberation struggle against colonialism and against foreign powers' attempts to recolonize Angola, the Angolan president stressed the MPLA was supported by Yugoslavia materially and in other ways:

"During that period, personal sincere and friendly relations were also established between Josip Broz Tito and Antonio Agostinho Neto, two tireless fighters for the cause of peace, socialism, and nonalignment, who laid the lasting foundations on which the present day just relations between our parties and governments are based," Dos Santos stressed.

The Angolan president added that the current visit to Yugoslavia was also primarily based on the Angolan side's desire to study ways of deepening the existing bilateral relations in various fields.

"Owing to this, our presence in your country at a time when the last bastions of colonialism in Africa are being eliminated, which is of exceptional importance for peace and stability in southern Africa, will enable us to exchange views on this and other international problems and on our bilateral cooperation, with the aim of consolidating our relations and intensifying the common struggle for peace and the development and consolidation of nonaligned countries on the international scene," he said.

"Owing to its position in southern Africa, which is known as a hotbed of international tension, the People's Republic of Angola faces a hard struggle against those international and neocolonialist forces which are trying, by means of foreign military intervention and interference in internal affairs, to prevent the peaceful economic and social development of Angola in the spirit of the country's socialist orientation, which was freely chosen by its people," the Angolan president stressed, among other things.

"In order to achieve its aims, imperialism is relying on the regime of apartheid which continues to be the key factor in instability in southern Africa. actions of the puppet armed forces of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and mercenaries are organized, assisted, and led with the help from this regime in the attempt to destabilize the political, military, and economic situation in the People's Republic of Angola.

"However, our country's foreign and internal enemies have not succeeded in carrying out their aggressive plans and destroying the legitimate Government of the People's Republic of Angola. On the other hand, the effect of war has exacerbated the internal contradictions within the ruling class in South Africa," Dos Santos said.

"Searching for alternatives to its militarist policy in the region, the South African Government concluded an agreement with the Angolan Government on the withdrawal of its military units, which have occupied parts of Angolan territory since August 1981, as an indispensable step toward the creation of conditions which would make possible the implementation of Resolution 435 on the Namibian question. However, until an agreement has been reached between SWAPO and South Africa to cease fire in Namibia and conditions are created for holding free and just elections under the control of the United Nations, we shall not consider the present climate of relative peace along the border between Angola and Namibia as permanent. We therefore consider it to be indispenable to continue to mobilize international public opinion in order to exert further pressure on the Pretoria regime in the direction of terminating the occupation of Namibia, Dos Santos said.

"Apart from the disturbing situation in southern Africa, there are other hotbeds of tension on our continent. Great efforts by the OAU are needed to settle these. Above all, I have in mind all the problems of Western Sahara and Chad, which could be solved within our continental organization if appropriate resolutions were accepted and if an end was put to foreign military intervention," Dos Santos said.

The Angolan president added that the liberation struggle in Africa demonstrates that the OAU continues to be a significant and vital instrument in eliminating last bastions of colonialism and racism and in strengthening struggle for economic emancipation of African countries. "We think, therefore, that the unity of this organization is absolutely necessary as well as the strengthening of anti-imperialist and antiapartheid nature," he said.

In order to oppose the aggressive policy of those forces in the world which seek an increase in international tension and the arms race and creation of global conflicts which threaten peace and security, the Angolan president said it is necessary to use the influence and political and moral strength of the Nonaligned Movement. In this way, we would make sure that rights of nations and sovereign countries are respected, regardless of their military, economic, and financial strength in accordance with international norms which regulate relations between independent states.

"The People's Republic of Angola, as a country which fights for peace, denounced the arms race and supports all constructive initiatives which are aimed at preventing new wars and consolidating world peace," concluded Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON DOS SANTOS-SPILJAK TALKS

LD061213 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0951 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Apr (TANJUG) -- A joint Yugoslav-Angolan communique, published in Belgrade and Luanda today, stresses that significant results have been achieved in developing bilateral relations and cooperation.

At the same time, it notes that the current situation in the world is characterized by the proliferation of existing problems, conflicts, and crises and that resorting to the policy of force and interference in the internal affairs of other countries and pressures and military interventions is a serious threat to peace and security in the world. In this connection, stress was placed on the need to adopt measures aimed at reviving the policy of detente. During the talks anxiety was expressed at the developed countries' lack of political readiness to contribute to efforts to reduce the gap between developed and developing countries. Stress was also placed on the importance of the actions pursued by the Nonaligned Movement with the aim of establishing the new international economic order. The two countries also reaffirmed their adherence to the policy of nonalignment and emphasized the significance of the movement's original principles.

During their talks the two presidents expressed regret at the disputes and open conflicts between individual nonaligned countries caused by foreign interference, the joint communique says. Stressed was placed on the need to resolve all disputed questions in a peaceful way and in keeping with the principles of nonalignment.

Presidents Spiljak and Dos Santos paid particular attention to the situation in Africa. The Angolan side provided a very exhaustive review of developments caused by South Africa's armed aggression in this connection, the policy pursued by Pretoria was condemned. The Angolan side also briefed the Yugoslav side about the efforts being made to bring to an end the undeclared war waged by South Africa. The Yugoslav side paid tribute to Angola, which was playing a significant role together with other frontline countries in the struggle waged for liberation by the peoples of southern Africa. The joint communique particularly stresses the two countries' full support for the liberation struggle of the people of Namibia.

In connection with the present crisis in the Near East, the communique stresses that without a complete settlement there can be no lasting peace and stability in the region. Stress is also placed on the need for Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied territories and on the recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights to independence and their own state under the leadership of the PLO. Regret was also expressed at the continuation of the Iraq-Iran conflict. The two sides consider that this conflict should be solved through negotiations and in keeping with the principles of the United Nations, international law and nonaligned policy.

SAWPY PRESIDENT ADDRESS ON LEADERSHIP ISOLATION

LD122124 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Belgrade, April 12 (TANJUG) -- The Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia President Jovan Dejanovic today (Thursday) called for broader democracy in society and warned of the extended predominance of the executive-administrative apparatus which, as he stressed, hinders the strengthening of the delegate system and the reaching of accords at the federal level.

Dejanovic drew attention to the fact that the Socialist Alliance "had become isolated" within forums and insisted that it turn to practical questions and their solutions, mobilizing all socialist forces for the task. He said the highest Socialist Alliance bodies should be reconstructed to reflect the structure of its membership which is made up not only of members of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY), and of veterans, trade union, and youth organizations, but also of believers and members of other social groups.

The Socialist Alliance president devoted attention also to anti-self-management attacks on the Yugoslav system. Pointing out that these attacks had no chance whatsoever of succeeding, Dejanovic underlined that inactivity on the part of political forces, including the Socialist Alliance, opens room for anti-self-management tendencies.

Referring to certain allegations that artistic freedoms in Yugoslavia are violated, Dejanovic noted that the authors of such claims, among other things, by rule avoid figures which speak otherwise, including UNESCO's which show that Yugoslavia rates very high in the world in terms of the publishing and translating activities.

SAWPY Role Debated

LD130628 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2114 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Belgrade, April 12 (TANJUG) -- The Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia should become a real popular movement for implementing economic stabilization and bringing about self-management and the goals of socialism. It should avoid being a mere transmission of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia or a propagator of measures taken by state organs.

These were some of the points made in a debate at today's (Thursday) session of the federal conference of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia, the largest socio-political organization in Yugoslavia.

In order to bring about an ensure a fully democratic life and activity of the Socialist Alliance, it is (?essential) that the alliance overcome the limiting of its activity to leading bodies and develop the ability for adjusting the different and even opposed interests on the broadest possible, democratic foundations, stated Aleksandar Grlickov.

"The LCY, however, should be able to offer concrete and alternative solutions, open up vistas of the development of society, abide by its ideo-political function and avoid the temptation of setting itself up as the leading force integrated with the state and thus turning the revolutionary movement into a factor of the order," said Grlickov.

"The Socialist Alliance is the most effective instrument for freeing the party from bureaucratism and turning it into the League of Communists, for the struggle against sectarianism and opportunism," said Mitja Ribicic.

Pavle Bogetic said that a plebiscitary debate should be conducted through the Socialist Alliance and that the voice of the people should be heard on all vital questions of the socio-political system "on which the life and work of the working man and citizen in Yugoslavia depend."

LEGISLATIVE BODY REJECTS FEC PRICE-LAW PROPOSAL

LD130843 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1740 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 12 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Legislative-Legal Commission of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces expressed its support for the line that effective measures should be taken to prevent uncontrolled price increases after the price freeze is lifted at the beginning of next month. However, the proposal by the Federal Executive Council for a change in the existing law on social price control did not meet with the approval of the delegates in this commission.

The commission judges that the proposed changes and amendments in the law on prices are not in accordance with the SFRY Constitution. Therefore it proposes that a compromise solution be found which would still produce the desired effect -- that is, prevent uncontrolled price increases in the months ahead.

The delegates proposed that the criteria by which prices will be determined and controlled should be laid down by a law which to some extent would limit the requirements made by the Federal Executive Council in its proposed law that has already been submitted to the SFRY Assembly. Otherwise, the delegates stated, the Federal Executive Council would have jurisdiction wider than it is entitled to under the SFRY Constitution, since only the SFRY Assembly is entitled to establish criteria to determine and control prices.

REPUBLICS, PROVINCES ELECT PRESIDENCY MEMBERS

Macedonia: Mojsov

LD121339 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1125 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Skopje, 12 Apr (TANJUG) -- Delegates of all the three chambers of the Macedonian Assembly held a joint session today at which they elected Lazar Mojsov member of the SFRY Presidency from the Socialist Republic of Macedonia. All the 190 delegates voted for Mojsov.

Slovenia: Dolanc

LD121333 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0942 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Ljubljana, 12 April (TANJUG) -- Delegates of all three chambers of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia held a joint session today at which they elected Stane Dolanc as member of the SFRY Presidency from the Socialist Republic of Slovenia. Vinko Hafner was reelected president of the Republican Assembly and Silva Jereb and Joze Susmelj were reelected its vice presidents.

Janex Drnovsek and Franci Gerbec were elected at the joint session of all three assembly chambers to fill the two vacant seats in the delegation which the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia sends to the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly.

At separate sessions the delegates of the three chambers of the Slovene Assembly elected the presidents and vice presidents of their chambers. Martin Mlinar was reelected president of the Chamber of Associated Labor for another term of office. Dr Ciril Ribic was reelected president of the Social-Political Chamber and Majda Poljansek, until now chairman of the Republican Committee for Education, was elected president of the Chamber of Municipalities.

Bosnia-Hercegovina: Mikulic

LD121327 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0845 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Sarajevo, 12 Apr (TANJUG) -- Prominent revolutionary and dedicated worker Branko Mikulic was elected member of the SFRY Presidency by delegates of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina at a joint session of all the assembly chambers today.

The proposal to elect Branko Mikulic was presented on behalf of the Bosnia-Hercegovina SAWP Republican Conference by Rade Galeb, president of the conference, who stressed the unanimous and wholehearted support of all the working people and citizens for Branko Mikulic's election to this responsible office. Delegates and others present in the Grand Hall of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina greeted the election with warm applause.

The assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina today also expressed its gratitude to Cvijetin Mijatovic-Majo, tested revolutionary and Tito's close comrade and associate, for the efforts which he has exerted over the past 10 years for the development of our socialist self-managing community as a member of the SFRY Presidency.

Kosovo: Hasani

LD121337 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1016 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Pristina, 12 Apr (TANJUG) -- At their session today delegates of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo elected Sinan Hasani as the province's member of the SFRY Presidency. Hasani is a prominent sociopolitical worker and revolutionary and member of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee Presidium.

Vojvodina: Vlajkovic

LD121426 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1209 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Novi Sad, 12 Apr (TANJUG) -- Delegates of all three chambers of the Vojvodina Assembly held a session in Novi Sad today at which Radovan Vlajkovic was reelected member of the SFRY Presidency by secret ballot.

Explaining the nomination for this high office, Bogdan Tankosic, president of the Vojvodina SAWP Provincial Conference Presidium, stressed that during the broad sociopolitical activity which lasted for over a month the working people and citizens and members of all the nations and nationalities were unanimous in their desire for Radovan Vlajkovic's reelection as member of the SFRY Presidency. At the same time, they also made a positive assessment of the work of the SFRY Presidency as the collective head of state in carrying out the functions of the federation, especially in promoting agreement-seeking among the republics and provinces and tightening their responsibility.